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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Presidency May Rest on Radio

British Press Stirs Cabinet

Germany Says Goods for Pay

Japan Is Touched by Hoover

Mussolini Tells the Fascists

Dear Old Earth, Says Einstein

THE battle for the Presidency of the United States writes a new chapter in political history. Of President Hoover's Cleveland speech it is said a Chief Executive never made so able a defense of his own course or so intelligently threw his opposition into confusion. Broadcast to the entire country, the reaction is so strong and so encouraging to Republican leaders that Mr. Hoover will make more speaking trips to central cities. With Governor Roosevelt starting on a long tour, the campaign's closing days promise to be without precedent. The radio suddenly becomes a mighty tester of candidates. They were never before called upon to give so fully or so sincerely of themselves. Although the issues appear complex, an informed people will do the voting—To learn they only need thoughtfully to listen in.

♦ ♦ ♦

¶ Britain's leading newspapers unite in urging the National Government to reassert the nation's leadership in international affairs. Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister, is being made to feel the weight of public opinion through the press for neglecting to push disarmament and a stiffer policy in the Far East. Press and people are represented as making a combined demand upon the Government—Be as definite in foreign policies as you have been in foreign trade.

♦ ♦ ♦

¶ Germany gives notice that it will seek further concessions on its private debts. In two addresses in the Ruhr coal district Chancellor von Papen declares the renewed withdrawal of foreign money is impossible and that other countries must permit consolidation of their loans beyond the freezing agreement. He strikes at the tariff barriers. If other nations want payment, they will have to take pay in what Germany has—They will have to accept German goods.

♦ ♦ ♦

¶ Emperor Hirohito of Japan makes a feeling reply to President Hoover. The President had cabled the sympathy of America over the disappearance of the three Japanese good-will fliers attempting to cross the Pacific. Not only did the Emperor make an unusual response, but Seiji Noma, head of the Tokyo newspaper Hochi Shimbun replies: "Nothing for many years has so thoroughly warmed Japanese hearts toward Americans as this message from the Chief Executive of the American people." The fliers have vanished, but the treasure they carried is delivered—the good will of Japan.

♦ ♦ ♦

¶ Premier Benito Mussolini tells the Fascists at Rome that Fascism does not change. He begs them to be faithful to their doctrines. He sees no miraculous intervention to save the world. If the present condition is merely a crisis in the system, it will work out; if the system itself is at fault, then there will be transition from one epoch of civilization to another. Mussolini gives two rules for the individual—Do not regret the past; do not fear the future.

♦ ♦ ♦

¶ France holds an election for senators that does not alter the political complexion of its upper house. Votes are cast in 111 out of 314 districts. There is a swing to Left, as had been expected after the Chamber of Deputies election results last May, but the swing is less marked than predicted. The Radical Socialists add only four to Premier Herriot's forces, but lack of large gain gives him no actual concern—He had already a smoothly working majority.

♦ ♦ ♦

¶ The London negotiations over the Anglo-Irish annuities dispute break down and President de Valera and his associates return to Dublin. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, issues a simple statement regretting that it has been impossible to reach any agreement. The Free State committee sprang a surprise. Instead of pleading for suspension of the British tariff against Free State products or proposing some settlement on annuities withheld, they argued that annuity payments should have ceased long ago under treaty amendments. They did not offer to pay anything—They asked that £50,000,000 be handed back.

♦ ♦ ♦

¶ Berlin hears Dr. Albert Einstein declare the earth may be 10,000,000,000 years old. His lecture follows granting of a yearly leave of absence to Dr. Einstein by the Prussian Academy of Science so that he may become head of the mathematical department of the new Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University. The Princeton theory has been that the earth is about 4,000,000,000 years old. But a difference of 6,000,000,000 is trifling between major mathematicians—They can think in trillions with both hands behind their backs.

Hoover Plans New Invasion Of Battlefield in Midwest

Cheered by Cleveland Success, Following That at Des Moines, Is Expected to Speak at Detroit or Minneapolis on Week-End

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Heartened by the enthusiastic response of one of the biggest audiences in political history, and still more by the flood of congratulatory telegrams that has poured into the White House since the Cleveland speech, President Hoover today decided upon a new invasion of the midwest battle ground.

Republican leaders assert that Mr. Hoover's forcible presentation of the Administration's case at Cleveland has achieved the desired aim of placing Democratic opponents definitely upon the defensive; and they are eager to make use of their strongest weapon, President Hoover's own personality, for another stroke while the political iron is hot.

In many respects the setting of the Hoover Cleveland address was the most spectacular of any event in the present campaign. In the same vast hall in which President Coolidge was nominated in 1924, which rises in a sheer arch from side to side, seating 11,000 people, and with no column or pillar to obstruct the view, President Hoover held the center of the stage before a cheering audience for an hour and fifteen minutes.

His speech lacked nothing in the fighting character of his Des Moines address, and again and again he was interrupted and forced to wait by the applause of the vast assemblage.

Mr. Hoover launched into a direct attack upon the opposing candidates; he quoted statements of Governor Roosevelt verbatim, and proceeded to answer them; he held up to scorn the financial record of the Democratic House of Representatives under Speaker John N. Garner, and warned the crowd that it might expect a continuation of allegedly unsound financial policies if the Democrats were returned to office.

Then turning to a more personal note, President Hoover branded as calumnies certain stories regarding his own past which he declared the Democratic National Committee has been circulating in its campaign yearbook. This direct defense of his own reputation brought the heartiest cheer of the evening from the audience, which stopped the proceedings for a number of minutes as they welcomed Mr. Hoover's vigorous personal statement.

Mr. Hoover assailed Governor Roosevelt's contention that business decline in America is due to Administration policies and asserted that it was the sequel of European fiscal debacles. He defended the Smoot-Hawley tariff, and minimized the law's effect in reducing world trade. He enumerated his own successive

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CORNER STONE OF PUBLISHING HOUSE IS LAID

History of New Building Records Another Step in Christian Science

The corner stone of the new building for The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston was laid today.

In line with the spirit of the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, by Mary Baker Eddy (Article XVII, Section 3), at 7 o'clock, before the workmen began to assemble, a small group of persons gathered on the temporary platform and in the quiet of the morning informally witnessed this further step in the construction of the new edifice.

Among those present were the Directors of The Mother Church, the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and other members of the Building Committee, the architect, and representatives of the Aberthaw Company, construction managers of the new building, and of the construction engineers, Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

The first mortar was placed by the chairman of The Christian Science Board of Directors and the stone lowered to its place. Great care was taken that this stone should fit with precision in relation to the others.

The copper box then was placed within the stone, followed by a few moments of silent prayer and the audible repetition of the Daily Prayer from page 41 of the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Two other stones then were placed on top of the corner stone before those present withdrew.

Located in Section A

The corner stone is of super buff Indiana limestone to match that on the rest of the building and is located in Section A of the new building between the Massachusetts Avenue end and the main entrance on Norway Street, about five feet above the level of the street. It is 21 inches wide, 55⅞ inches long and 17⅞ inches high, bearing the inscription ANNO DOMINI 1932.

The copper box placed within it is 14½ inches long, 11¼ inches wide and 10 inches high. Within it the following items have been placed:

The Bible.

The following writings of Mary Baker Eddy: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"; "Miscellaneous Writings"; "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany"; "Unity of Good"; "Rudimental Divine Science"; "No and Yes"; "Retrospection and Introspection"; "Christian Healing"; "The People's Idea of God"; "Pulpit and Press"; "Christian Science Versus Pantheism"; "Messages for 1900, 1901 and 1902"; "Christ and Christmas"; "Poems"; Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Concordance to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures";

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American Government Form Achieves Importance as It Breaks Into Smaller Units

From Countless Main Streets the Power of Pennsylvania Avenue Grows—State and Local Hands Control $10,000,000,000 Business

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES—*Seventh of Eighteen Articles*

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

State and local voters in America have power to hold the purse-strings of a $10,000,000,000 business. Two-and-a-half federal budgets could be paid out of that.

As the Government breaks into smaller units, it becomes in many respects more important, rather than less. Education is almost entirely local. Police power the same. Highways and charities are maintained chiefly by states, counties and municipalities.

States train men for national office. Cities, counties and towns recruit officers for the state. National policies spring from thousands of Main streets onto the stage at Washington.

Measured only in physical terms, American state government ranks with many national governments. Three Switzerlands could be carved out of the area and population of New York State. If the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg were dropped into Harris County, one of the 254 in Texas, there would be plenty of room left for Houston and other cities of the county. France and a number of smaller nations would find elbow room in Texas.

Although America is one nation, its lid of national organization covers a pot that is boiling with many ingredients. Where 48 states now exist, at least five nations could have been formed on geographical lines. The industrial East bears little resemblance to the South, despite recent growth of factories below Mason and Dixon's Line. The farming middle West, arid Southwest and timbered Northwest would have few links in a period of less rapid transportation.

How close America came to developing into several nations makes its present unity a marvel. The Civil War remains a recent reminder that many states have fought for every scrap of power yielded to the Federal Government.

Washington's vast organism did not fall from the sky and then subdivide itself into states. The states came first, with the exception of those admitted after adoption of the Federal Constitution. Even those late comers from the West entered the Union by sovereign action.

From earliest colonial days, government in America centered around the state. Elected representatives of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Nanking Counts China's Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Shanghai

THE Ministry of the Interior in Nanking has completed a census of China which it claims is the most nearly accurate ever made. It establishes the population at 474,787,386. This includes Manchuria, Mongolia, and Tibet, over which China claims sovereignty.

Previous estimates of China's population have varied from 350,000,000 to 500,000,000. The Ministry does not explain how it has obtained such precise census figures in territory over which it has no actual control.

Unpaid Staff To Serve At New College

Unique Institution Designed to Aid Students Hit by Economic Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Fourteen professors have agreed to serve without pay at the "Depression College," Port Royal, Va., Dr. Arthur C. C. Hill Jr., founder of the institution, announced today.

Negotiations are in progress which are expected to result in bringing six other teachers to the college that is designed to bring together experienced teachers who are without positions and students who, because of financial stringency, are unable to continue their courses at existing institutions. This unique institution will open its doors on Nov. 1, according to present plans.

Of the 14 members of the faculty, 10 have studied abroad. Three of its members are graduates of Dartmouth College, two of Columbia and one each of Princeton, Harvard, Trinity, Illinois, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, Tufts, Rice Institute and Oxford University.

Dr. Hill, former fellow at the Brookings Institution here, and professor of economics at Springfield (Mass.) International College, said today that he is greatly encouraged at the response which his project is receiving. "Inquiries," he said, "have been pouring in from every section of the country and the cooperation of many leading institutions is assured. One concrete problem on which we are now engaged," he said, "is obtaining credits for our students at other institutions. We believe that the quality of the instruction at Port Royal will merit and assure such recognition."

Undergraduate fees at the new college are being held to $250, covering all living expenses and tuition. A library of 5000 selected volumes, contributed by other educational institutions and interested individuals, will be established in the bank building at Port Royal. The old town hall is to be placed at the disposal of the college for public lectures and large social gatherings. Much remains to be done in fixing up the campus, but many of the details will be handled under the college's plan of students' self-help, it was said.

Members of the faculty announced today are Mr. Edward B. Arrants, art; Dr. Alfred W. Briggs, economics; Mr. Norman C. Brust, German language and literature; Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun, sociology; Mr. Hamish Cameron, classics; Dr. Lloyd Flewelling, English literature; Dr. Arthur Cheney Clifton Hill Jr., economics; Dr. Ralph Brandreth Kenneard, physical science; Dr. Paul Lewison, history; Mr. William Meades Newton, government; Mr. Paul Stephen Parsons, English literature; Dr. Edward Schouton Robinson, philosophy; Dr. Harold B. Stanton, romance languages and literature; Dr. George Waskovich, history. The faculty will be supplemented by numerous guest specialists from time to time.

PRESS SOLID FOR TREATIES IN BRITAIN

Public Found Ahead of Government in Stand on Disarmament

INDECISION OF NOTE TO BERLIN DECRIED

Far East Peace Question Is Held World's Most Critical Problem

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British public opinion, expressed through the most influential sections of the daily and periodic press, is seeking to encourage the National Government to reassert the nation's leadership in international affairs.

The increasing urge for greater initiative in foreign policy comes from newspapers of all parties and carries with it a degree of unanimity which cannot but make itself felt. The trend of this journalistic impulse is toward a much stronger stand on behalf of actual and immediate reduction of armaments, together with a greater support for the application of the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact in the Far East.

The most striking illustration of the extent to which the opinion of the country is ahead of the announced policy of the Government are the strong expressions in the press that Sir John Simon's note on the German plea for equality of rights in armaments should have grasped the occasion for a more commanding lead to the powers in behalf of disarmament.

Press Is Decisive

On this same issue such leading Conservative journals as The Times, the Daily Telegraph and the Observer spoke to the same effect, while the Liberal papers such as the News Chronicle and the Manchester Guardian, and the Labor paper, the Daily Herald, were equally decisive.

The appeal of these diverse sections of the English press is not in any way in support of the rearmament of Germany, but is rather an assurance to the National Government that positive proposals on disarmament looking to immediate reduction would have unexpectedly strong and influential public backing.

The rule of law in the Far East, as well as the rule of law in Europe, is similarly giving the English press grave concern. It should be recorded that there have been no discernible indications of any formal change in the position of the National Government from that of balanced friendliness to both sides in the Manchurian dispute, and it would be premature to presume an alteration in British policy until a more definite sign has been given. There are, nevertheless, strong influences at work to persuade Great Britain that its interest in upholding the legality of the League Covenant in the Far East is as great as upholding the legality of the Versailles Treaty in Europe.

Reliance on Treaties

Mr. Wickham Steed writing from Geneva for the Sunday Times emphasises Great Britain's reliance upon the fundamental that an international treaty cannot be broken by one-sided repudiation and he then adds this potentially significant statement: "Nor is it thought likely that Great Britain will now be less faithful to the Nine-Power Treaty, the League Covenant, the Kellogg Pact, and the other international instruments that bear upon the Far Eastern conflict."

Mr. Steed in outspoken language reaffirms his warning that the most vital issue which has been before the world since 1914 is the question of peace and war in the Far East. Faced with this crisis Great Britain has, he declares, the choice of supporting or neglecting the League Covenant, the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg Pact, conscious that the latter policy would "smash the Washington and London Naval Agreements and compel the United States to double its navy." He trusts that the lessons of the war will encourage Great Britain to lend its active influence toward preserving both world peace and the machinery for maintaining world peace.

Up to Britain

If Great Britain makes this choice, "we shall," he writes, "remember that we fought them to make a new order in the world; and that, imperfect and tentative though the beginnings of the new order still are, they alone stand between the nations and bloody chaos. We shall tell Japan that we hold to the League and the Kellogg Pact, and that we cannot suffer the Lytton report to be created as still-born.

"We shall concert our peace policy with the United States and with France, and welcome the support of all other nations who may be of our mind. We shall set our face against re-armament in any form or any pretext.

"We shall help to save the United States from the burden and the peril of increasing its navy—and shall earn the gratitude of the American people. Before long the United States will stand steadily alongside of, if not in, the League, which will have become the practical exponent of the Kellogg Pact."

The prospects of America enlisting the active diplomatic cooperation of Great Britain and France in supporting the Kellogg Pact in the Far East are better today than several months ago.

CENTER PARTIES GAIN IN FRENCH SENATE CONTEST

Swing to Left Less Than Indicated in Elections to Lower House

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 17—Strengthening of the center parties in the French Senate at the expense of extremist groups on both the Right and Left was the principal result of the senatorial elections yesterday.

There was very little change in the political complexion of the French upper house as a result of the election. The polling was held in only a third of the departments, only 111 seats being affected out of the 314 members of the Senate.

The swing to the Left which was expected in accordance with the result of the elections for the Chamber of Deputies last May was realized, but was less marked than had been anticipated. The Radical Socialists, the party of the Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, gained four seats and the closely allied group of Republican Radicals gained two. The Conservatives on the Right lost one seat, as did also the Socialists.

It is generally agreed that the results of the elections have strengthened the position of the Herriot Government, but not to any important degree, as the Radicals were already the dominant party in the Senate.

As in the United States, only one-third of the members of the Senate are elected at a time. In France, however, each member holds office for nine years, senatorial elections taking place every three years.

The senators are not elected by a direct vote of the people. Senators for each department are chosen by an electoral college meeting at the "county seat," or chief town, of the department. These electoral colleges are composed of the deputies of the department, the members of the general council, the councilors of various arrondissements or municipal districts, and a number of additional delegates chosen from among the voters of each commune by the Municipal Council.

LEAGUE DRAFTS VITAL CHANGES IN SECRETARIAT

Avenol, French Expert on Finance, to Succeed to Drummond's Post

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 17—The thirteenth Assembly of the League of Nations adjourned today after a three-week session which culminated in important changes in the constitution and personnel of the Secretariat.

M. Joseph Avenol, Deputy Secretary-General, was today unanimously voted by the Council to succeed Sir Eric Drummond as Secretary-General when the latter's resignation takes effect next spring. The choice has still to be approved by the Assembly, probably next month, but there is no doubt that M. Avenol will be elected.

The new Secretary-General is the second since the League was founded and has been deputy since 1923. He has behind him a career as a financial expert and was once considered a possible candidate for the Governorship of the Bank of

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IL DUCE CALLS FASCIST ITALY TO HOLD FAST

Speech to Party Leaders at Rome Warns Against Any Concessions

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Oct. 17—In a short speech addressed yesterday to 25,000 persons, including all of the principal officials of the Fascist Party from all parts of Italy, who had come to Rome to pay him homage as their leader, Signor Benito Mussolini reaffirmed once again the absolute political and moral intransigence of Fascism.

The meeting was held in the open air in the Piazza Venezia and the speech of Il Duce would probably have been much longer but for the heavy downpour of rain which forced the Italian dictator to cut short this address which was supposed to outline the future program of Fascism.

The immediate tasks of Fascism, he said, were to give greater attention to the problem of the younger generation who would become their successors, to fascistize the "dead corners" of national life and to be ever more ready to face the arduous duties of the morrow.

Il Duce said he was their leader and was as always ready to assume all responsibilities. Fascists on their part should remain faithful to their doctrine and make no concessions whatsoever, and above all not to regret the past, and still less to foresee a catastrophic future.

All those who believed that the present world crisis could be solved by miraculous intervention were on the wrong track, he declared. The crisis would have a natural solution if it was merely a crisis in the functioning of the system, but if the system was at fault then the people were in a transition period from one epoch of civilization to another.

LAW TO DEFINE CRIMINAL MOTOR DRIVER SOUGHT

Stoeckel Urges Sharper Line Between Willful and Inadvertent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 17—A line of demarcation so clearly drawn between the criminal and the non-criminal motorist as to enable the courts to work more effectively in the interests of highway safety is proposed by Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

In a specially prepared statement today, Mr. Stoeckel made it plain that lack of discrimination between the willful and the inadvertent law-breaker behind the driving wheel hampered the meting out of sufficiently severe sentences to keep the criminally negligent off the road and, at the same time, often resulted in rank injustice to the "good man who involuntarily turned out to be a poor automobile driver."

"Crime, in all definitions," the commissioner said, "has always been measured by intent. To commit a crime, intent must be present. But circumstances often arise in the experience of automobile offenders, even if actual intent be not present, which show such a lack of any sense of duty or respect for the rights of others that it has been found requisite to consider intent to be presumed even to the extent of enacting statutory laws to define when it is and when it is not present.

"Consequently, looking at an automobile operator involved in a mischance, to determine whether criminal intent is present, the common law is the guide."

Commissioner Stoeckel advocated punishment for the willful offender so severe that recurrence is not likely, but when doubt of the facts is present, he advised mercy and understanding to temper justice.

His setup would include two jurisdictions, a court system to inflict punishment on criminals and a licensing authority to determine questions of fitness to drive. Thus relieved of petty offenses, he believed the courts would be able to take proper time for heavier offenses.

He classified the criminal negligent as those who drink and drive, hit and run, and willfully operate recklessly.

But before the courts punish a man "who wasn't looking at the moment of the accident or who didn't figure just right," the commissioner would have them inquire as to whether it is possible to train this driver to watch his weaknesses and correct them.

Surprise, W. C. T. U. Head Says, Due From 'Forgotten Woman'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 17—"The forgotten woman" is a factor in coming campaigns and she may yet surprise politicians, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said here recently upon returning from a tour through the Southwest.

By "forgotten women," Mrs. Boole explained, she means the 11,000,000 church members devoted to prohibition whom the platform makers of both parties overlooked last June, and who were not allowed a spokesman on the floor of either party convention.

These women will prove a powerful factor in returning dry Congressmen to the United States Congress and thus blocking the wets in any proposals they may make for a change in the basic anti-liquor laws of the nation, Mrs. Boole said.

They are joining forces with men's dry organizations in a determined stand in behalf of dry candidates for Congress wherever there are wet and dry contests this fall, she added.

Her own organization, with women actively working for temperance in 10,500 local unions throughout the United States, is preparing for a renewed educational drive to set the misinformed of the country right about the liquor question.

Out of more than a half century of experience, the W. C. T. U. is planning to face new problems with an aggressive educational attack, the W. C. T. U. president said. "Advance, not retreat," is its current slogan.

The bad effects of alcohol on the human system, on the pocketbook, and on society—the very fundamentals of the age-old temperance movement—are to be stressed.

"You can't repeal the effects of alcohol," said Mrs. Boole. "When we hear people complaining about prohibition, what they really are complaining about is the effect of liquor which is uniformly harmful. If alcohol were sold legally, the effects would be just the same. The W. C. T. U. is planning to emphasize in its educational work this year the thought brought out in an old song, 'Where there's drink there's danger.'

"With full acknowledgement of present conditions due to violation of the law, we mean to meet squarely our opponents' argument that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or some other backward step would lead to less drinking. We are convinced that you can't lessen the use of alcohol by making it easier to get. To advocate repeal to get rid of the effects of alcohol is illogical."

The W. C. T. U. has an excellently trained organization ready to spread a vast amount of informa-

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Prohibition Facts

By Dr. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

78—Should Law and Education Occupy Separate Fields?

TO BEGIN with, law is a form of education. It may register public disapproval of a recognized evil. Even if the law is poorly enforced, it may be better to register public disapproval than public approval. In matters of common immorality, for example, a law is even harder to enforce than a liquor law. Yet no one seems to want such laws repealed. We prefer to keep them as expressions of public disapproval rather than to put the stamp of public approval upon such evils, or even to overlook them, or to leave them wholly to moral and religious education.

Gambling is another case in point. Laws against gambling are not as well enforced today as laws against the manufacture and sale of liquor. Yet no one advocates the legalization of commercial gambling houses. We seem to prefer to continue such expressions of disapproval, hoping that eventually commercial gambling may be brought under control and that the evil may then be successfully combated by education.

Founding of First Italian Colony Marked in National Eritrea Fêtes

Fiftieth Anniversary of Red Sea Possession Observed

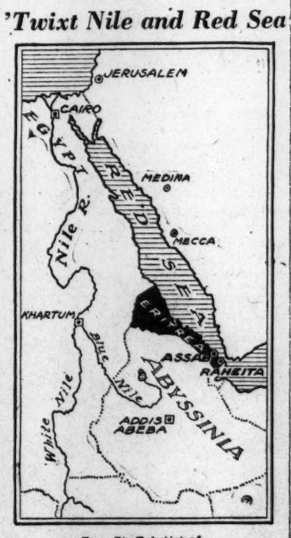
Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—The fiftieth anniversary of the formal foundation of the Italian colony of Eritrea has been marked by many celebrations culminating in an official visit by King Victor Emmanuel to Italy's first colony. Eritrea initiated a colonial empire that now exceeds 800,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,400,000.

The completion of the Suez Canal led Italy, which had just completed its political union, to seek territorial rights on the Red Sea coasts, where France and Great Britain had already important spheres of influence. The bay of Assab and the neighboring region, on the western coast of the Red Sea, was purchased for a trifling sum from the Sultan Berehan of Raheita for use as a coaling station by the Florio-Rubattino Steamship Company, and this territory formed a nucleus of Italy's colonial possessions.

Objections against this purchase were raised at the time by Great Britain, Egypt and Turkey. The friendly relations with Great Britain, however, enabled Italy to overcome the British opposition, and Assab was formally annexed to Italy by a decree of July 5, 1882, and declared an Italian colony. In the following six years various treaties were concluded with the Sultan of Aussa, who ceded to Italy the Danakil coast and recognized an Italian protectorate over the whole of his country. Finally, on Jan. 1, 1890, the various Italian possessions on the Red Sea coast were united in a single colony under the title of Colonia Eritrea, so named after the Erythræum Mare of the Romans.

'Twixt Nile and Red Sea



By a Staff Artist of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EXPANSION IN AFRICA
Italy's Colony of Eritrea Is Shown in Black.

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THINGS PRESENT

A new feature makes its appearance on the next-to-the-last page today. Brief articles, appearing three times a week, will tell the story of the hymns in the new Christian Science Hymnal.

"Not Prohibition—But Liquor," a Letter to the Monitor, awaits you on the Editorial page.

Americans owe much to LaFayette, and they will do well to read the brief reference to the distinguished Frenchman on the Home Forum page.

The Rime-O-Grams this week (Daily Features page) are based on books of the Bible. Send in your lists.

AND THINGS TO COME

Is it wrong to gamble? Let Professor Carver answer this question for you in his "Prohibition Facts," tomorrow.

Tuesday brings the Educational page, the Home Building and Gardens page, and the weekly Radio column.

League Veterans Oppose Cash Bonus

Opposition to bonus payments at this period is written into the platform of the newly organized Veterans' Division of the National Economy League, formed to give the former soldiers more influence in the league's effort to bring down governmental expenses.

A firm stand was taken by the veterans yesterday for liberal payments to those who were actually disabled through war service. At the same time, a plank was inserted in the platform opposing "benefits to veterans who sustained no disability through service." The division plans to enlist veterans throughout the country. Temporary headquarters were opened on Federal Street.

In organizing, the veterans issued the following statement: "No one is more concerned for the welfare of disabled comrades than we who saw active service in the World War. But we sincerely hope that those who do not agree with us on postponing the bonus and withholding benefits from those who suffered no disability through service will acquaint themselves with the gravity of the situation and will again put country before self and join in this fight against waste, graft and special privilege."

CANADIAN COTTON MILLS ARE PRAISED

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 17 (AP)—Canadian cotton mills are much more up-to-date than the mills in England, according to Mr. G. H. A. Sington, director of Plati Brothers, United Kingdom textile machinery manufacturers.

BERLIN TO SEEK CONCESSIONS ON PRIVATE DEBTS

Creditor Nations Warned by Von Papen to Take Payments in Goods

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 17—Formal notification that Germany will seek concessions upon private debts not covered by the present "freezing agreement" was given by Herr Franz von Papen, Reich Chancellor, in a speech delivered at Paderborn and repeated in Dortmund, both in the Ruhr. The Chancellor also declared that Germany, at the world economic conference, would seek to get other nations to open their markets to more German exports.

"Even if we succeed in a short time in repaying the 5,000,000,000 marks of foreign debts, renewed withdrawal of foreign money is at the present time impossible," he said. "Therefore other countries must permit consolidation of their loans beyond the existence of the freezing agreement.

"Creditor nations must only reckon with the payment of German foreign debts if they are willing to accept German goods. A preliminary condition is that they open their frontiers to our goods. . . .

"Only then will Germany's foreign debt of 20,000,000,000 marks not be an unbearable burden which threatens to paralyze the Reich's economics."

An appeal for lowering world trade barriers on German products followed the Chancellor's defense of Germany's new quota policy. He quoted figures to prove the need for further protection of German agriculture. The phrase that quotas be "adjusted to the varying needs" of market conditions was today widely interpreted as an indication that the Chancellor did not view the quotas as a temporary measure.

Difficulties arising with the new quota policy are indicated by a communication addressed to the Chancellor and the Reichsbank by a Ruhr coal syndicate, declaring that the retaliatory measure was severely affecting German coal sales abroad. After the present commercial agreements are terminated, the syndicate indicates that there will be little hope of Germany retaining its coal market unless the quota policy is modified.

Christian Science Program for WNAC

A 15-minute electrical transcription program consisting of questions and answers on Christian Science will be radiocast from Station WNAC, Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time. WNAC has a frequency of 1230 kilocycles or wavelength of 244 meters.

This recorded program has been approved by The Christian Science Board of Directors and presents a dialogue between one who has just become interested in Christian Science and an experienced student of Mrs. Eddy. The dialogue irons out the misconceptions and answers the questions which one investigating Christian Science would be likely to raise. This transcription will be followed at a later date by other electrical transcriptions on the subject of Christian Science.

The radiocasting of this program is under the direction of Mr. C. Augustus Norwood, Manager of Committees on Publication.

Turning the Tariff Wall Into a Bargain Counter

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "George Washington and the Men of Boston," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T., auspices Washington Bicentennial Committee, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Women's Auxiliary, American Legion, Legion Hall, 8.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Employment Council meeting, address, "How to Choose an Occupation," by Dr. Jesse B. Davis, Bates Hall, 7:30.

Field and Forest Club: Meeting, talk, "The Land of the Midnight Sun and the Vikings," by Mrs. Isabella Taylor, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Lilion," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Gondoliers," 8:15.
Copley—"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Lowell Institute: Fifth lecture in series, "Economic Policy Under the Stuarts," by Mr. E. Lipson; "Economic Relations Between England and the Continent of Europe," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Bostonian Society: Meeting, talk, "The Human Side of Early American Music," by Mr. J. Francis Driscoll, Old State House, 3.

Boston Browning Society: Meeting, Dr. Marie Ada Molineux, speaker, on "Robert Browning, the Man," Hotel Vendome, 3.

Suffolk County Division, Women's Republican Club: Republican rally, Mr. John H. Hopkins, Assistant Secretary of Treasury, and other speakers, 46 Beacon Street, 3.

Junior League of Boston: Meetings, luncheon, speaking programs, Hotel Statler, morning and afternoon.

Professional Women's Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

United Daughters of the Confederacy: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

New England Daily Newspaper Association: Meeting, 10; luncheon, 1, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Style show, benefit Children's Hospital, Sans-Nom Shop, 466 Commonwealth Avenue, 2:30 to 5:30.

Women's Trade Union League: Annual sale of fall dresses, home of Mrs. Roland Baker, 81 Myrtle Street, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., through Wednesday.

American Theater Society: Afternoon reception in honor of Mr. Philip Merivale, Plymouth Theater, afternoon.

"White Elephant Sale," benefit Newton Hospital Aid Benefit Shop, home of Mrs. F. Ashley Day Jr., Sargent Street, Newton, afternoon.

Theaters

Copley—"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue.—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Free guidance Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 and at other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Sundays, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of water colors by Dodge MacKnight. Exhibition of recent accessions in the Print Department. Both through month of October. Copies of twelfth century Heike scrolls.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Contemporary German art.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free: week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Oil paintings by Henry Curtis Ahl of Boston in museum lecture hall through November. Included are landscapes of Newburyport, Newbury's shore line, Ipswich sand dunes, the sea, picturesque old houses, among them the Fairbanks home in Dedham and the old Alcott home in Concord, the wooded hillside behind Hawthorne's "Wayside," country stretches with a wealth of bits of autumn's flaming vigor and still lifes. Early American history exhibit. Embroideries, models, paintings and costumes and customs of India; American dolls of eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Second group hanging of members' work. Through Oct. 29.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave.—Paintings by Frances Lee. Through Oct. 22.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely.

Goodman-Walker Studio, 607 Boylston Street—"Paintings of Today," by Chaffee, Gold, Knaths, Levinson, Redman, Romano, V. Smith, Van Veen and Weinrich.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Engravings by Decaris. Drawings by Emanuele Romano. Through Oct. 29.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century; Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Alpine photographs by Cesare Giulio of Italy. Through Oct. 20.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON

Connecticut Gets Scion Of Washington's Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 17—A walnut tree grown from seeds from trees planted by George Washington was accepted for Connecticut Saturday by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and planted on the Capitol Grounds here as part of the State's Washington bicentennial celebration.

The tree was the gift of 2000 Hartford Boy Scouts, and was accompanied by a birch bark scroll, upon which the hope was expressed that as Washington grew into upright manhood to serve his country, so the tree may grow to offer shade and peace to the people of the State of Connecticut.

CUSTOMERS URGED TO AID TAX CUTTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 17—A plea to individual customers to vote only for candidates who will make an effort to save taxpayers' money has been made by Mr. Samuel Ferguson, president of the Hartford Electric Light Company, and is included in a letter sent to customers with their October bills.

"The country will not be healthy," Mr. Ferguson writes, "until far less than the present large percentage of our national income is collected from us in taxes to be spent by governmental agencies, sometimes wisely, but commonly for political expediency, and to please some influential portion of their constituents."

Charlestown Gets Shawmut Branch

Charlestown acquired a new bank this morning when the National Shawmut Bank of Boston opened a branch office at City Square in the quarters formerly occupied by the closed Charlestown Trust Company. This is the thirteenth branch to be established by the National Shawmut Bank, an organization with resources totaling more than $180,000,000. It is one of the largest banking institutions in New England.

Starting today, depositors in the closed Charlestown Trust Company may apply to the Shawmut branch for dividends on their accounts in the closed bank. The National Shawmut Bank recently purchased assets of the closed bank, making possible payment of dividends totaling about $1,125,000.

Savings depositors in the Charlestown Trust Company will receive 50 per cent dividends, while commercial depositors will receive 25 per cent dividends. The Shawmut institution has been connected actively with Boston and New England affairs since 1836.

DR. HYPES TO REPORT ROME FARM MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Oct. 17 — Dr. James Lowell Hypes, professor of sociology at Connecticut Agricultural College, has been appointed general reporter by President Hoover for the United States at the International Agricultural Education Congress which convenes at Rome, Italy, late this month.

As the only official representative from the country, Dr. Hypes will present a picture of rural life conditions and important trends or agencies at work for its improvement in the country.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with rain tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate to fresh easterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by rain late tonight or Tuesday; colder tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder in northern portions tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east winds becoming strong and possibly reaching gale force over north portion; fresh northeast winds becoming strong easterly winds on Tuesday over central and north portions; overcast weather with rain tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rains at beginning of week and again Thursday or Friday; much colder Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer latter part of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	64	68	Montreal ...	42	62
Bismarck ...	30	54	Nantucket ...	62	66
Boston	63	67	New Orleans.	64	70
Buffalo	56	66	New York ...	64	78
Calgary.	26	28	Norfolk, Va..	66	72
Charleston .	74	76	North Platte.	50	82
Chicago	54	64	Philadelphia.	62	70
Cincinnati ...	60	68	Phoenix,Ariz.	84	94
Denver	58	82	Pittsburgh ..	58	70
Eastport, Me.	56	56	Portland, Me.	56	60
Hatteras	72	76	Raleigh	70	70
Honolulu,T.H. ...	82	88	St. Louis ...	54	78
7p.m. Oct. 16	74	..	St. Paul	44	64
Helena,Mont.	38	48	Salt Lake City	50	76
Huron, S. D..	36	80	San Francisco	56	66
Jacksonville.	74	78	SantaFe,N.M.	42	68
Kansas City.	54	76	Seattle	50	76
Key West ...	80	86	Tampa	76	78
Los Angeles .	58	70	Washington ..	62	68
Memphis	62	70	Wichita,Kan.	52	78
Miami, Fla...	78	84	Williston,N.D.	36	36

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 17.
B—Maximum Oct. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:34 p. m., Tuesday 1:04 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

WOMEN AVIATORS ELECT

HILLSGROVE, R. I., Oct. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Maud Tait Moriarty of Springfield was elected governor of the New England district of the Ninety-Nine Club, national organization of women pilots, at a meeting of the club here yesterday. She succeeds Mrs. Frederick B. Sanson of Hartford.

America Is Urged To Advance Peace

People of the United States were urged to band together to prevent another war by the Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, Bishop of Exeter, Eng., yesterday in addresses in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul and Trinity Church. The Bishop is spending a month or more preaching in various American churches to advance world amity and peace, under the auspices of the International Committee for the Exchange of Preachers.

In the morning address at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, the Bishop said that "sooner or later there must be another European War unless a great effort is made." He declared that America has the power to prevent such a war and he appealed to the people of the United States to "make America great in history" by such an act.

At the Trinity Church in the evening he declared that peace between nations is greater than national patriotism. He said that "the world in which we live has stopped at the love of country and is unable to rise to the higher ideal. If the world is to remain better, it is because you and I are prepared to try our best to make it better. We can make it better. We can lift it, we can teach the nations to love one another."

LEAGUE TO DEFEAT MRS. FERGUSON BEGUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 17—The league of anti-Ferguson Democrats, recently organized here at a statewide mass meeting, has opened headquarters in the Southland Hotel and will wage an intensive campaign in each of the 18 Congressional districts of the State in behalf of Mr. Orville Bullington of Wichita Falls, Republican nominee for Governor.

Mr. Cato Sells of Fort Worth, former Democratic national committeeman and Commissioner of Indian Affairs during the Wilson Administration, is chairman of the executive committee of the organization. The league is recruited largely from members of the Hoover-Democratic organization, which functioned during the Smith-Hoover campaign for President. However, most of the members of the league declare they are supporting Roosevelt for President.

DR. BROUGHER URGES ELECTION OF HOOVER

The Rev. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher, pastor of Tremont Temple, urged his congregation last night to vote for President Hoover. There was a lively show of approval from the gathering—as though a good many persons in the audience intended to vote for Mr. Hoover.

Dr. Brougher said he does not ordinarily mix politics with his regular work in the pulpit, but where moral issues are at stake, he pursues a different course. The moral issue in the forthcoming election is prohibition, Dr. Brougher said. He indicated that the Republican Party platform was much more desirable in regard to the Eighteenth Amendment than the Democratic platform.

LICK ASTRONOMER GETS HARVARD POST

Appointment of Dr. Donald H. Menzel, formerly of the Lick Observatory of the University of California, as assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard University was announced at University Hall today. Dr. Menzel will occupy the position left vacant by Dr. Harry H. Plaskett, who left Harvard last year to become Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford University, England.

Dr. Menzel has just completed an important monograph of the solar chromosphere, basing his studies largely on results obtained from eclipse expeditions. According to observatory officials, he is considered one of the leaders in astrophysical teaching and research in America.

WOMEN GEOGRAPHERS OPEN WINTER SEASON

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—The New York branch of the Society of Woman Geographers will open its winter season with a reception tomorrow for Miss Annie S. Peck, mountain climber. The youngest member of the society, Miss Parmenia Migel, will be the hostess for Miss Peck, who will describe her 20,000-mile flight over South America three years ago.

Among the distinctions bestowed upon Miss Peck are a gold medal from Peru for climbing Huascaran and the giving of her name to one of its twin peaks and a decoration from Chile. Harriet Chalmers Adams, of Washington, is president of the international society and Grace E. Barstow Murphy is chairman of the New York branch.

End of Indian Castes Forecast

The end of the caste system in India is forecast by Mr. Robert C. Rankin, instructor in history and sociology at Simmons College, formerly a resident professor at the University of Lucknow for a number of years. The introduction of education, western influence and the ideal of social democracy and equality is causing its gradual disappearance, he says.

Through influence exercised from London, schools have been organized in India, he said. Although only 5 per cent of the population can read, he added, this influence has brought to the people a better understanding of democracy. The western influence, in general, has been far reaching and, because of it, a mingling and transference of ideas has occurred.

Proponents of complete freedom for India believe, Mr. Rankin said, that before becoming self-governed, India must do away completely with class distinction. So, through the permeation of various influences, this great hindrance to India's progress is being broken down slowly.

STEAM ROLLER USED TO BUILD CANNERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The story of how an abandoned steam roller was put to use in building a cannery to put up surplus food for Gwinnette County farmers was told in an announcement that nearly 20,000 cans of vegetables and fruits have been given to the Atlanta community chest. An Atlanta store furnished without charge the cans and labels for the canning, with the provision that a third of the cans filled be given to the community chest for feeding Atlanta's poor this winter.

Mr. A. G. Robinson, Gwinnette County agricultural agent, and Mr. W. C. Britt, vocational teacher of the Snellville school, found the basement of the school, which already had a steam boiler, could easily be used for a community canning place. An abandoned county steam roller and an unused country fair building provided another cannery. Interested farmers supplied the utensils.

Motor Fatalities Show Decrease

Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today congratulated the judge who last week sentenced a drunken, hit-and-run motorist to three years in prison. Such sentences, he said, may have the required "deterring effect on those inclined to run away after having an accident."

Last week's 10 fatalities on Massachusetts highways were found to be eight fewer than in the corresponding week of 1931, increasing the Registrar's expectations that the end of the fiscal year will show a decrease in fatalities as compared with the previous year. To date, Mr. Ryan pointed out, there have been 611 fatalities to 651 last year.

There were 1171 licenses and registrations revoked or suspended last week, 56 for driving after drinking and 860 for insurance cancellations.

Harvard Places Business Students

Positions in the business world for 78 per cent of its graduates is the record of the Harvard School of Business Administration for the past year, Mr. E. F. Wright, assistant dean of the school, says that the average starting salary paid the graduates ranges between $100 and $125 monthly.

A considerable portion of last year's graduating class have found jobs in retail selling in department stores, retail branches of mail order houses and chain stores. While many of these positions are only a little better than average, they, nevertheless, provide a superior path to future executive positions than any other jobs open at the present.

Of the 345 men graduating from the business school in June 1932 who applied to the placement bureau of the school for positions, only 35 remain unplaced.

Japanese Demand Freeing of Civilians

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Oct. 17 (AP)—Japanese military headquarters has sent an ultimatum to Su Ping-wen, leader of the Chinese insurgents in the Manchuli area, warning that strong action will be taken if he continues to hold 200 Japanese civilians who have been prisoners since late in September.

Reports from Tsitsihar said the Chinese leaders had replied that he was prepared to negotiate.

VETERANS PROVIDE FOOD FOR NEEDY

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17—More than $450,000 worth of foodstuffs were distributed to the needy by posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in California and Nevada as a result of their "barrel food" campaign, just completed, it is announced here.

The method used in the campaign was to place a barrel in grocery stores into which customers could put supplies. At the same time it was announced that the veterans have pledged their support to the California State Food Administration, formed here several weeks ago by the Department of Agriculture to see that no farm products go to waste as long as there are hungry persons in the State.

ITALIAN ENVOY FOR STRONGER BOND

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Signor Giacomo Di Martino, retiring Italian Ambassador to the United States, Saturday urged a better understanding of the ideals and spirit of the Italian and American peoples as a means of strengthening the bond of friendship between the two nations.

He spoke at a luncheon to him by the Italy-America Society of New York, and told his audience he regretted that his efforts to explain Fascism to the American people had been mistaken in some quarters for Fascist propaganda.

English School Children Map And Log Their Own Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — School children in the Cotswold parish of Idbury, a little hill-top place with less than 300 inhabitants, are logging and mapping their village in a new way and producing records which will be of much value to the rural historian in the future.

They began by making a geological map. Then with the aid of a water diviner and his hazel twig they completed a water map on transparent paper, so that it could be placed on top of a map of the soil. This showed water supplies which had not hitherto been known in the parish.

A history map took them back to the days before Cæsar and his legions, for Idbury was an ancient British camp. The records of fields were obtained by giving each scholar one field to do; this involved inquiries from some of the oldest residents and the preserving of much local knowledge which might otherwise have been lost in the course of time. The boys and girls charted every house according to the occupation of the dwellers—showing in green, yellow, red and blue the homes of farm laborers, those who make things, those who sell things, and the farms and gentry.

Another map shows by arrows where the products of the village go—including, for instance, the export of hurdles, which have been made by one family in this village for 270 years. Arrows also show the emigration of boys and girls "to all parts as they grow up." As imports are also shown, this map is valuable because it brings home to those who have made it the idea of internationalism, for it illustrates how different parts of the world are members one of another.

All the field work on these maps has been done in the scholars' leisure time; it has been a common sight to see small parties go off in the dinner hour, with their dinners in satchels, to obtain material.

Oxford dons, the County Education Authority and the quarterly review "The Countryman," which has its editorial office at Idbury Manor, are following the scheme with great interest.

PITTSBURGH COAL HIRES 1000

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 17—Pittsburgh Coal Company has recalled 800 employees to two mines and has employed an additional 200 men. Arnold mine, east of Belle Vernon, Penna., after being shut down several months, will resume.

Boys' Brotherhood Republic Elects Sixteen 'City Officials'

Chicago Organization Closes Campaign of Fifty-Two Candidates and Proceeds to Settle Down for Another Year of Work and Play

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—While grown-up candidates discussed the issues of the presidential campaign, boy candidates for offices in the Boys' Brotherhood Republic wound up their campaign here Saturday night. A mayor, city treasurer, judge, business manager, prosecuting attorney, city clerk, and 10 councilmen were elected to hold the reins of government for one year in this self-governing boys' club.

"Election night is the biggest event of our year," said Mr. Jack Robbin, supervisor of the organization. "For weeks between the nominations and the election the 52 candidates for the 16 city offices carried on their campaign. It has become a neighborhood event with so many parents and families interested in the boy candidates."

The clubhouse, or "city hall" was turned into a regular convention hall on the night before the casting of the ballots when parents, brothers and sisters gathered in the big gymnasium to hear the final speeches of the budding politicians. From floor to ceiling the walls were plastered with placards emblazoned with names of boys and their slogans for election. Every chair in the "convention hall" was taken and all of the corners and edges of the room crowded with boys and then more boys. The major candidates were given six minutes in which finally to place their ideas before their boy "constituents."

"My platform is well known to you all," said an aspirant for office of Mayor. "My platform means more jobs, longer hours in the club, more games, more books in the library, a cheaper rate for soap and towels, better court trials. I shall choose the best boy for chief of police, but his appointment will be confirmed by the City Council."

Other candidates explained their "records." Much was said about "honesty in office," about having served on the "90-pound basketball team" or the "100-pound champion team." A judge promised that if elected he would lift the court again to its "high esteem" to "make every juryman understand his responsibility," and to see that every citizen on trial is given a trial of justice only. Loyalty to the B. B. R. punctuated the speeches.

On the following night the "city hall" was turned into a "polling place." About 25 voting booths were improvised in the clubrooms with a boy election commissioner stationed in each room to watch the polls and to prevent any disorder. It was all a very serious affair when some 500 boys filed in during the evening to cross their ballots for their favorite candidates.

The election over, the boys are now preparing for the installation of the new officers as the club settles down to another year of work and play. The Chicago self-government club was established in 1914 with a gang of 12 boys meeting in a coal cellar. It now has approximately 1100 "citizens" between the ages of 14 and 18, according to Mr. Robbin. The first branch of the club was organized in New York City last summer. One of their special efforts recently has been to secure jobs for boys.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS LOOMS IN BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17—As a result of Liberal gains in the municipal elections of Oct. 9, the Liberal Party has decided to force a general election. At a meeting yesterday, it was accordingly decided that the Liberal members of the Cabinet should demand that the Prime Minister, M. Jules Renkin, leader of the Roman Catholics, should dissolve Parliament. In the event of his refusal, they will resign, thus bringing on a Cabinet crisis.

The chief points of disagreement between the Liberals and the Roman Catholics are on the question of balancing next year's budget. The Liberals also object to an import quota system, which they say is ruining the country's export trade.

The last general election was in 1928.

ROUMANIAN PREMIER QUITS; MANIU CALLED

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Government headed by Premier Alexander Vaida-Voevod resigned today.

The Premier submitted his resignation to King Carol at the latter's summer residence at Sinaia after an hour's conference. Mr. Vaida-Voevod emphasized that he was unable to work with Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, who had been offered the portfolio of Foreign Minister. The King accepted the resignation and summoned Dr. Juliu Maniu, leader of the National Peasant Party.

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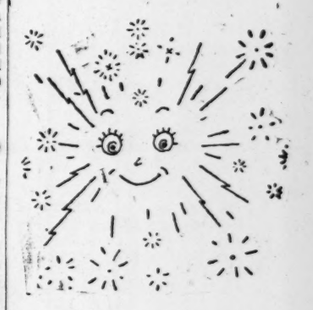

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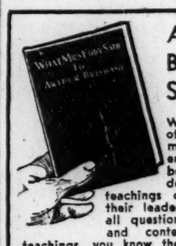

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G. O. P. CAMPAIGN TO CONCENTRATE ON EASTERN AREA

Major Offensive in Closing Three Weeks Outlined by Party Leaders

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The East will be the area for major offensive by Republicans in the closing three weeks of the national canvass, beginning with a speech by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, at the National Republican Club here on Tuesday and having as its climax the appearance of President Hoover himself in the final week of the campaign. Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, will invade up-state New York on Oct. 27 after carrying the Hoover reëlection campaign to the Pacific coast.

This is in line with the plans of the Republican National Committee to climax its drive for votes for the national ticket in the East to meet the intensive efforts of the Democrats to carry this State for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and their state and city tickets.

In furtherance of this plan, efforts are being made to induce President Hoover to come to New York for at least one address before the campaign closes, and advices from Washington indicate that he is inclined to accept the invitation, although a decision has not yet been reached as to whether Boston or Newark, N. J., might not be more advisable strategically than New York.

Lined Up for G. O. P.

New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts are lined up for the Republican column at present, but the President's advisers taking cognizance of the plans of Mr. Alfred E. Smith to be an active participant in the Roosevelt campaign finale, are urging definite steps to meet the Roosevelt-Smith drive.

In this connection they expressed doubt that Mr. Smith, even though he should come out strongly for the Roosevelt-Garner ticket at this late date, which is doubtful, would be able now to deliver the vote of his followers to Governor Roosevelt this year.

Next week the radio audience will hear a political campaign talk by Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Governor-General of the Philippines, supporting the Republican candidates.

Atmospheric conditions favorable, Governor Roosevelt will be heard from 5 to 5:30 p. m., central standard time, on Oct. 25 over a National Broadcasting hookup. He will talk from the Governor's mansion at Manila.

In addition to Mr. Stimson's address tomorrow night and Mr. Mills' upstate on Oct. 27, Republican speaking dates for October in eastern territory follow: Mr. Mills in Worcester, Mass., on Oct. 28, Hartford on Oct. 29 and Newark on Nov. 5; Representative James M. Beck of Pennsylvania, one-time solicitor-general of the United States, in Boston on Oct. 27, and Representative Bertrand H. Snell, Republican leader in the House of East Orange, N. J., on Oct. 19.

Mr. Henry Ford also will take the stump for the first time when he will speak over a nation-wide hookup from Dearborn, Mich., on Oct. 19, in support of President Hoover's reelection. Mr. Charles Francis Coe and Mr. Will Irwin also will begin a series of addresses this week.

While Republican orators are unlimbering their big guns, Bar Association groups are active on behalf of Mr. Hoover. Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, chairman of the committee of the bar for Hoover in this State, made public a membership list today which show that every New York county, save Hamilton, is represented on the advisory committee working for Mr. Hoover's reelection.

New Names Added

"New names are being added to the pro-Hoover rolls daily," Mr. Cromwell added. "These lawyers have based their support of the President on the belief that it is the high privilege of members of their profession, irrespective of party, to uphold a national administration that has stood for the maintenance of law and order and the dispensation of justice unaffected by partisan consideration."

Simultaneously, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, chairman of the women's activities for the eastern states, sent a letter to national committee women calling upon women voters to reëlect Mr. Hoover.

Tributes to President Hoover featured the opening rally of the Republican state campaign Saturday night when national and state leaders paid tribute to the President's leadership and humanity. Mr. William R. Castle, Undersecretary of the Treasury, Mr. George S. Medalie, candidate for United States Senator, and Col. William J. Donovan, gubernatorial nominee, were the chief speakers at the mass meeting.

Colonel Donovan, who makes a series of speeches in New York City tonight before starting on his second swing up-state, claims victory in the State, and his associates are demonstrating the same optimism.

Detroit Expects Hoover

DETROIT, Oct. 17 (AP)—Mr. Howard C. Lawrence, chairman of the Republican state central committee, today said he had leased Olympia Arena, seating between 17,000 and 18,000, for both Oct. 22 and 29, in the expectation that President Hoover would deliver a campaign address here on one of those dates. More than 2000 telegrams, he said, were sent to the White House last week, urging President Hoover to come to Detroit.

Hoover Asked By Economists To Cut Tariff

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—A group of 180 American economists petitioned President Hoover yesterday to take the initiative in working for a reduction in the Smoot-Hawley tariff which they blamed directly for retaliatory barriers raised against it throughout the world.

The petition was forwarded to the President by Prof. James C. Bonbright, professor of finance at Columbia University, and made public by the National Progressive League of which Senator George W. Norris (R.), of Nebraska, is president. Both Senator Norris and the league have announced their support of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Presidency.

The petitioners, all of whom had signed a protest against passage of the act two years ago, declared their prediction that the act would undermine American foreign trade had been fully justified by subsequent results.

They cited the British Empire trade agreements concluded at Ottawa as "living proof that the United States cannot impose embargoes against the products of our best customers without harmful reprisals against American goods."

Meanwhile, the tariff issue gained increasing importance in the American presidential campaign with Republican orators stressing the necessity for protection to American industry and agriculture during a period of depressed world conditions.

President Hoover was, at the same time, going ahead with plans for securing the export of American surplus commodities without recourse to American tariff reductions. Whereas Germany threatens suspension of debt payments unless the United States takes its goods, President Hoover is planning to promise foreign nations some mitigation in their obligations if they will take American goods.

The Hoover plan would retain American tariffs in full force against the products of foreign nations while at the same time forcing holes in foreign barriers for the entry of American products. The annual payments due the United States would provide what the Republican Administration considers a sufficient weapon to force this preferential treatment.

It resolves itself, therefore, into a question of whether war debts will be the means for getting German and other foreign goods over American tariff barriers into American markets, or whether President Hoover will succeed in using the same debts as a level for openings in foreign tariff barriers for the admission of American surplus goods.

Dr. Einstein Adds 9,999,994,000 Years To Ancient Estimate of Age of Earth

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP) — Dr. Albert Einstein, German natural scientist, presented observations yesterday which may indicate that the earth in several billion years older than generally heretofore has been calculated.

Lecturing on "The Conception of Space," Dr. Einstein described the universe in a state of expansion which possibly had been progressing for some 10,000,000,000 years. Declaring that the calculation at present could not be proved, Dr. Einstein said, however, that the birthday of the earth might be linked up with the beginning of this expansion period.

(The latest calculations of reliable authorities placed the age of the earth at about 3,000,000,000 years. Dr. Einstein's computation thus might add 7,000,000,000 years to this.)

Dr. Einstein cited the recent observations of prominent astronomers, particularly the work of Dr. Edwin P. Hubble of Mt. Wilson (Calif.) Observatory. Dr. Hubble is distinguished chiefly for his study of the nebulæ and the "red shift" in space.

The German natural scientist explained that these observations indicated there were thousands of spiral nebulæ in space speeding apart at a velocity up to 20,000 kilometers (about 12,500 miles) per second.

Dr. Einstein said this expansion had been progressing for some 10,000,000,000 years and that there was some evidence tending to link up the beginning of this expansion process with the birthday of the earth. He stressed, however, that this conclusion could not be proved for the present.

The author of the theory of relativity said his theory aided in the understanding of the process of expansion in the spiral nubulae, but asserted that the limits of the universe could not yet be indicated from such computations. He emphasized that physical happenings determined what was space.

The newspaper, Montag Morgen, announced that Dr. Einstein will in the future divide each year evenly between the United States and Germany as a result of correspondence between the Prussian Ministry of Culture and the professor, who offered to resign his German connections in view of the fact that his work will carry him to the United States hereafter during many months of the year.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP)—Reiterating his opinion the earth is 3,000,000,000 years old, Dr. Frank Schlesinger, Yale astronomer and president of the International Astronomical Union, expressed the belief today that Dr. Albert Einstein was misunderstood when he was quoted as adding 7,000,000,000 years to that figure.

Dr. Einstein, in a lecture in Berlin yesterday, estimated the age of the universe at 10,000,000,000 years. Dr. Schlesinger said astronomers recognize that the universe existed long before the earth had its origin.

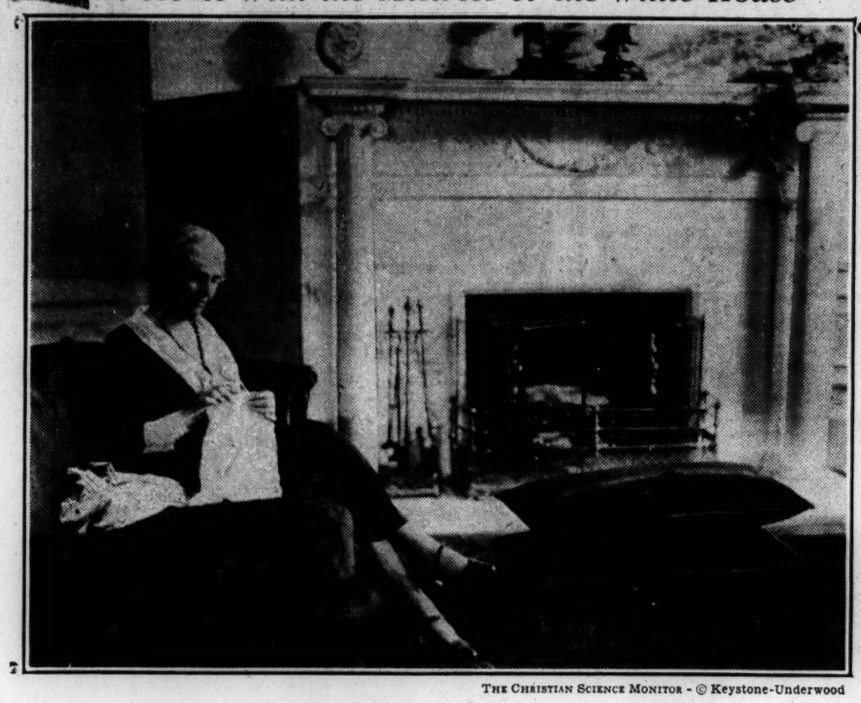
"My own opinion," he said, "is that in the statement ascribed to Einstein there is a mistake of translation. He may have said observations indicate 10,000,000,000 years as the age of the 'welt,' or universe, but this is very different. . . ."

Dr. Schlesinger said there is "very excellent evidence to prove the age of the earth is close to 3,000,000,000 years."

SAINT JOHN BACKS WORKERS

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Oct. 17 (AP)—To protect Saint John workmen, the common council today increased the license fee for manual laborers from outside points, from $5 to $50, effective immediately. The action was taken under a provision "for the immediate preservation of the public safety and public peace."

At Home With the Mistress of the White House



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

MRS. HOOVER IN THE OVAL ROOM

Here One Sees the Wife of the President Engaged With a Bit of Knitting by the Fireplace, While Occasionally Gazing Out of the Window Toward the Grassy Slopes of the White House Lawn.

HOOVER MAKES PLEA OF 'GIVE' IN RELIEF DRIVE

Campaign for Winter of 1932-33 Is Opened by the President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—In an eloquent appeal to "the great heart of the American people," President Hoover by radio last night opened the 1932-33 relief drive which is expected to be the greatest mobilization of the kind in American history.

The President's appeal was straightway backed up by one of the country's leading Democrats, Mr. Newton D. Baker, who sounded over the nation-wide network what he described as "the call to duty." "The mute appeal" of hungry children will be answered, Mr. Baker declared.

The radio addresses last night marked the beginning in many towns and cities over the United States of an intensive organization to mobilize relief work on the basis of work in the individual neighborhoods.

Speaks Over Radio

President Hoover spoke into a microphone in the Cabinet room of the White House. He said:

The purpose of this appeal this evening is to summon again the great heart of the American people. We must make our material provision for the support of our charitable and character-building institutions. We must provide to the utmost extent for the local community support of the increased distress over the country.

I take profound pride in the fact that my countrymen have accepted the responsibility, each in his own community, to meet this need. That is the only way to meet it effectively—in the neighborhood itself, where the need is known.

The normal burden has been easily met in the past, and in the past two years we have responded to the unusual burden.

This personal sense of obligation, and the desire to give, have added to these community funds a wealth of human sympathy that has meant much indeed to those who have received need from them. Not only have their material needs been supplied, but a friendly hand has added a precious warmth besides.

I have confident faith that the overwhelming majority of our people will not allow themselves to be tempted into doing less than their uttermost to a cause so charged with civic duty and so rich in appeal to every generous instinct of their hearts.

Campaign by Committees

For the past two winters, this campaign for community funds for relief was carried on by committees which I have organized specifically for that purpose.

This year the National Association of Community Chests has taken the responsibility of organizing the work of voluntary giving in every community.

They represent the coöperation of all these agencies. The funds they gather will be disbursed in relief through these existing agencies upon an agreed division of the work. Thus the appeal for funds is centered locally in one group, in order to simplify and expedite their collection.

In closing, let me say that no richer blessing can fill your own hearts than the consciousness on some bleak winter's evening that your generosity has lighted a fire upon some family's hearth that otherwise would be black and cold, and has spread some family table with food where otherwise children would be wanting.

I wish my last word to you to be the word "give."

As chairman of the Mobilization Committee, Mr. Baker described the proposed drive and concluded:

"Sitting at the center of this effort, I try to visualize the children of America, the little ones whose wants are mute, the older ones who are beginning to have aspirations of self-improvement and the better life, those in broken homes or on abandoned playgrounds, the children who in a few years will be the great body of citizens in this country. Their appeal to us, both for their sakes and ours, is as compelling as it is pathetic. If we will each try to see how much of this picture is visible about our own city, our response will be in harmony with those wise and compassionate virtues which have made of America a great nation and of Americans a great people."

Touch of Mrs. Hoover Is Seen In 'Homeyness' of White House

Various Rooms Reflect Her Interest in Making the Presidential Mansion Something More Than Merely a Place of Residence

By MARY HORNADAY

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In a way the White House is like a hotel with guests coming and going; in another way it is like a government building with sight-seers trailing through its lower corridors; but Mrs. Herbert Hoover has made a real home of it.

The story has been told many times how Mrs. Hoover made a study of historic furniture, brought valuable pieces down from the dusty attic and refurnished the Lincoln Room as it was in Civil War days, but few except those who frequent the White House know of the little things she has accomplished to make the executive mansion a more livable place.

Mrs. Hoover has used to advantage a knowledge of housekeeping, gleaned from experiences in many lands. Only recently a Belgian was to be a guest at dinner. Immediately the one in charge of the menu began to think up a Belgian dish that might be served to him. "Oh, mercy, no!" exclaimed Mrs. Hoover, "we wouldn't set before him something that his country can produce so much better than ours. We must serve him something in which we excel."

Reminder of California

And so it goes, with little reminders of Mrs. Hoover's wide experience cropping up here and there in her housekeeping. One of the most cheerful rooms in the White House now is one which was very different when the Hoovers came. Remodeled, it is reminiscent of their California home. It might be called a conservatory or an indoor porch where one can enjoy the smell of green things and hear the song of birds all winter long.

Tall palms line the wall of the little room, at the end of the upper corridor. The furniture is wicker and the rug of rush. The doors of the canaries' cages are often left open, so the birds may fit from branch to branch among the palms. This is one of Mrs. Hoover's favorite places for receiving intimate friends who come to call.

The upper corridor has also undergone a remarkable transformation under the present régime. Once austere with its red carpet and heavily framed portraits, Mrs. Hoover has turned it into a pleasant lounge. She has had it lined with colonial-type bookshelves to hold the 500 volumes presented to the White House by the American Booksellers' Association. Comfortable chairs have been brought in and placed at convenient points so that the upper hall is no longer just a corridor, but an inviting study. Souvenirs brought by the Hoovers from Russia and Belgium lend interest to the room.

Here motion pictures are displayed on regular evenings. At other times when Mrs. Hoover wishes to entertain a few friends, she makes use of a small motion picture machine. The First Lady can cut and splice the film as well as operate the projector. The films she has accumulated tell the whole history of the Administration from inauguration to the Republican garden party recently held on the White House lawn. News reels are shown more than any other type of film because the President likes them best.

Children are not forgotten in Mrs. Hoover's household. Toys left behind by Peggy Ann and Peter, their grandchildren, are always ready for use by small visitors. There is a little alcove bedroom suitably furnished should any guests bring their children with them.

Use South Porch

The Hoovers made extensive use of the south porch of the White House this past summer. It has been equipped with porch furniture and adorned with blooming plants. Many of the President's meals were served out of doors on pleasant days. Mrs. Hoover likes the old-fashioned plants the best and it is this type that she has arranged around the porch railing. Hibiscus, fuchsias and begonias bloom in clay pots. The mistress of the White House is particular that the flower pots shall not be wrapped in ornamental paper because she believes the plants need the air absorbed through the porous substance.

Under the direction of the First Lady, the Lincoln study on the second floor has been refurnished as it was in the days when Lincoln gathered his cabinet about him there. A painting was the means of identifying the pieces belonging in the room. Now Mrs. Hoover is refurnishing the rose sitting room, turning it into a Monroe room. Reproductions of pieces collected at Monroe's law office in Fredericksburg, Va., will take the place of the heavy rose-upholstered furniture that heretofore gave the room no particular interest.

Further effort to leave something of historic interest in the White House has led Mrs. Hoover to collect old prints of the mansion and of the Capitol. These hang just outside the President's study on the second floor.

All of these innovations have been made by Mrs. Hoover with very little expenditure of money. While other administrations have bought new chinaware during their régimes, the Hoovers are still making use of the set that was the Coolidges'. Another evidence of the First Lady's bent for making a little go a long way, is the discovery that she has been cutting off long curtains to fit small windows instead of buying new material for them.

Innumerable "homey" touches that are typically the work of Mrs. Hoover's hand are evident as one wanders about the White House. Her knitting or sewing is always lying around. She makes jumpers for her grandchildren and her friends, keeping her hands busy as she chats with friends. If word comes that a friend is in distress, she immediately has roses dispatched from the White House. Like other Washington housewives, she takes down the silk window draperies in the summer and puts up airy curtains. She has planted a California redwood tree in the backyard with a wide, open space around it so that it may grow to its limit.

Guests at afternoon receptions, instead of being compelled to balance their teacups on their knees, find a number of small tables at hand on which to rest them. Cords which once divided special guests and ordinary guests at the public receptions have been taken down at Mrs. Hoover's order and Congressman's secretary now mingles freely with Cabinet officer and diplomat.

BRAZIL ESTABLISHES 60-DAY MORATORIUM

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 17 (By U. P.)—President Vargas yesterday decreed a general 60-day moratorium on "all civil and commercial obligations in national currency contracted before July 20 in any part of Brazil and affecting all debts contracted within the State of Sao Paulo after July 9."

The decree was issued to give the country a "breathing spell" in which to recover from the effects of the costly three-month rebellion of Sao Paulo State. Censorship on cablegrams and telegrams was lifted. Army officers who joined Sao Paulo forces in the unsuccessful attempt to force President Vargas to call general elections immediately will be retired from active duty, it was unofficially reported here. No punishment will be meted out to officers and soldiers of the Paulista state guard who participated in the revolt although the officers who volunteered for service may be tried for treason.

HOOVER SUPPORTERS PUBLISH DONATIONS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The northern division of the "Herbert Hoover for President, 1932" finance committee today formally reported to Mr. South Trimble, clerk of the House of Representatives, that contributions amounting to $23,095 had been collected from July 6 to Sept. 30.

The report contained no statement as to disbursements. Some of the larger contributors were: Wallace Alexander, $1500; W. C. Van Antwev, $1000; W. P. Roth, $1500; Carl F. Jacobson, $1000; W. E. Sullivan, $2500; A. C. Dierick, $1250, all of San Francisco, and Juliette Alexander of Piedmont, Calif., $1000.

HARE REAFFIRMS PHILIPPINE STAND

MANILA, Oct. 17 (AP)—After a 5-day tour of the southern Philippine Islands, Representative Butler B. Hare, South Carolina Democrat, today said he had seen nothing to justify a change in the Filipino independence bill of which he is author.

Trustees of the Philippine Sugar Association presented a memorial urging the duty-free limitation on sugar in the Hare and Hawes-Cutting independence bills be increased from 850,000 to 1,500,000 tons. Mr. Hare declined to comment, but the sugar men professed to be encouraged by his attitude. They also formulated a resolution asking the insular legislature to request a larger quota.

Upturn Shown In Residential Construction

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Residential building activity, which has been more severely affected by the slump than any other major branch of construction, appears, on the basis of recent statistics, to have struck bottom.

September figures on residential building contracts, as compiled by statistical organizations, show a sharp upturn over the August figures. One authority estimates residential contracts for the month at $22,803,900, a gain of about $2,000,000, or nearly 10 per cent over the previous month. September normally brings a seasonal decline of about 4 per cent.

The comparison is encouraging against the figures for September last year, the decline amounting to 58 per cent, whereas August contracts were 65.5 per cent down from the same month in 1931 and July nearly 70 per cent lower.

While the residential contract figures for the first nine months of the year make a disheartening comparison with the same period of 1931, there is ground for encouragement, in the opinion of building interests. In the evidence of stabilizing tendencies since July, as one survey expresses it, there can be little question but that this branch of building activity is close to an irreducible minimum, and that the broad trend from this point, allowing for seasonal influences, will be slowly upward. It is admitted that any considerable improvement will necessarily depend on real progress in expanding consumer purchasing power and a correction of the ills which now beset the home mortgage market. However, hopes are widely entertained that the latter condition may be improved a good deal through the operation of the recently enacted Home Loan Bank Bill.

D. A. R. UNVEILS TABLET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, S. C.—A tablet in honor of Col. Asbury Coward, who is conceded to have done more than anyone else toward keeping alive the memory of the historic Revolutionary War engagement at Kings Mountain, near here, was unveiled by the Daughters of the American Revolution on the 152d anniversary of the battle.

Marketing Act Is Viewed As Great Help to Farmers

Head of National Livestock Association Says Time Will Disclose Nothing More Creditable to the Hoover Administration

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—Time and experience will disclose that the Hoover Administration has nothing more creditable to its legislative accomplishments than the Agricultural Marketing Act, it is declared here by Mr. Charles A. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association.

Since the passage of this act, Mr. Ewing said, the business of coöperative associations has increased more than $100,000,000, in spite of the decrease in the value of the products handled, and this ratio of advance has been shared by the livestock associations.

"This has been brought about by the help and guidance so ably given by the Farm Board," said Mr. Ewing. "The results so far indicate that if the purpose of this marketing act is carried to completion it will be of incalculable value in the development of orderly and efficient marketing of the farmers' products."

Readjustment, correction of the evils in farm marketing, rather than relief only, have been the aim of the marketing association, Mr. Ewing pointed out, and the view is that this reconstruction may best be achieved through fostering coöperative marketing. The National Livestock Marketing Association has 24 subsidiary agencies throughout the country.

Marketing methods and finance of the livestock raiser have been greatly improved, and he has been protected from exploitation in the rapidly changing practices in buying and shipping livestock, said Mr. Ewing. The livestock producer has been given the timely advice of Mr. H. M. Conway, director of research, who is said to be right on 85 to 90 per cent of his forecasts of price trends.

This expert forecasting has been one of the most valuable services of the marketing association, it is stated. Mr. Conway's predictions have not been confined to spot or short-time fluctuations, but have covered periods of time long enough in advance to influence the farmer's livestock-growing projects.

Interest rates on farm loans in general have been brought down to six per cent and stabilized by the aid the association has given local groups in establishing credit organizations, it is asserted. These credit bodies are formed by farmers, who subscribe part of the capital, and the association puts up the remainder or a sufficient amount to take care of the credit needs of the territory served. With this fund the local credit body is able to loan eight or ten times the actual cash at its disposal, thus enabling livestock producers to finance feeding and marketing, with interest rates that are not confiscatory.

More than 300,000 livestock growers are members of the association through the coöperative agencies which it serves in 38 states. It started its organization at the beginning of the economic recession period, and has seen the livestock producers through this period, making a 50 per cent increase in membership and showing an increase of 20 per cent in the volume of business handled. The association began by taking over the National Livestock Producers Association, which had been in existence for seven or eight years, and extending its operations into many regions and types of service not previously touched.

"Finding favorable markets for every grade and kind of livestock offered for sale is a weighty responsibility," said Mr. Ewing. "This responsibility has been assumed, however, by the management of our sales agencies, with a full knowledge of the changing conditions in marketing have been met by three types of sales organization was told by Mr. Ewing. First, there have been established the terminal marketing agencies, which receive, grade and sell in the general markets at public stockyards. Twenty of the 24 agencies are of this type.

Another type is the direct marketing agency, which operates on and off the terminal markets by delivering to the packer the quality and grade of animals ordered, when and where wanted. The National Order Buying Company and the Western Cattle Marketing Association are of this type.

A third type is the state marketing association. The spreading of hard roads and the use of motor-trucks disorganized most of the earlier coöperative shipping associations operating into central markets. The packers have gone out into smaller terminals, where most of the livestock is brought in by truck. The state marketing association has taken over the responsibility of directing these scattered truck shipments originating in territory once served by the old shipping association.

"These are difficult times for the feeder of livestock," said Mr. Ewing, "when he finds he is unable to obtain his usual line of credit, or any credit at all, from his home bank. Thus the feeder is obliged to obtain credit through his commission agency or from the grower, or he may be forced to do contract feeding—any of which lays the feeder open to exploitation.

"Because of the lack of dependability of usual sources of credit, the association has set up a subsidiary known as the National Feeder and Finance Corporation. This corporation extends credit to feeders through regional credit corporations. More than $28,000,000 has been loaned to stockmen by six of these regionals to carry on their feeding and pasture operations."

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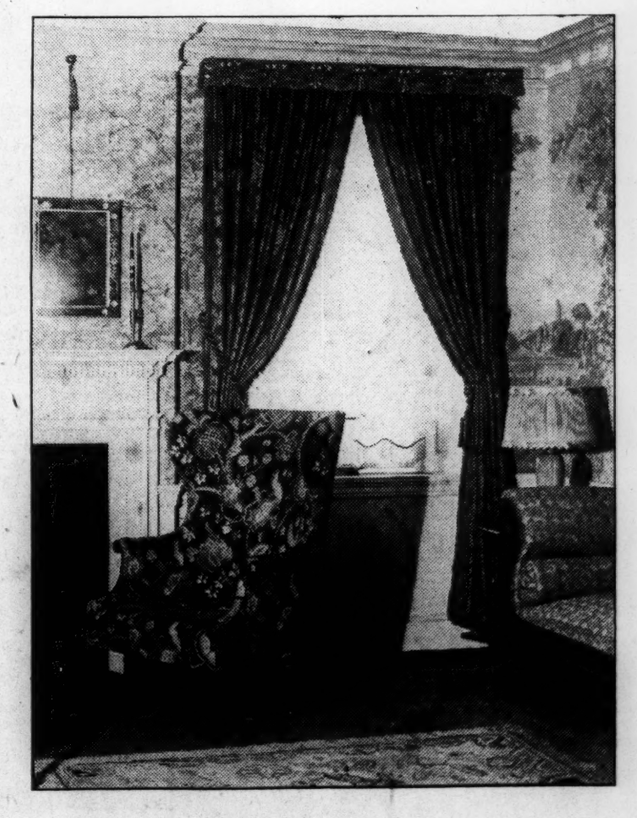

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Hoover Contrasts Republican Three-Year Record With Democratic Promises

(Continued from Page 1)

efforts to battle the waves of industrial decline in the past three years and contrasted the so-called "pork barrel" record in the Democratic House of Representatives in the same period.

While 11,000 people faced President Hoover as he talked, and gave vigorous response to his telling phrases, three other audiences sat in the various separate theaters and reception rooms of the huge auditorium, bringing the total of those within the building to something over 25,000.

The speech was brought to them by amplifiers. To each of these three additional audiences, Mr. Hoover made a brief personal appearance after the main address was over and these—like the crowds that lined station platforms along the way out to Cleveland—warmly applauded the speaker. The Hoover Cleveland introduction was by Mr. David S. Ingalls, former navy ace, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is now a candidate for Governor of Ohio.

"It is too bad," said Mr. Ingalls at one point, obviously referring to Governor Roosevelt, "that we cannot combine a great showman and a great executive in one man."

Case Now Stated

As the campaign advisers see the situation as it enters the final and most critical phase, the Administration's case has now been stated, and the remaining three weeks will be taken up with hammering home different aspects of the Republican argument. At the head and forefront of the whole presentment is the Administration's three-year record, the Hoover reconstruction program, and the potential threat to national credit and business revival said to be associated with the Democratic ticket, based on the record of the party in the last session of Congress.

While the city and time of the next Hoover speech have not yet been definitely selected, the prospect is that the President will journey out to the Midwest this weekend and that the speech will be delivered in Detroit. Once again Mr. Hoover will make only one major address while on the trip, although he is likely to issue important statements at some of the towns along the way, as he has on both his Des Moines and his Cleveland trips.

Another possibility is that Mr. Hoover will go to Minneapolis. At any rate, the itinerary is likely to bring Mr. Hoover into states that are normally Republican but that are now wavering in the balance, and that embrace some prominent industrial areas as for example one of the cities in Indiana, Missouri or Wisconsin.

Republicans have adopted the offensive as the best plan of strategy at present, and President Hoover is expected to deal directly with Governor Roosevelt's utterances, as he did Saturday at Cleveland, during the remainder of his campaign. Several hundred congratulatory telegrams awaited Mr. Hoover's arrival home yesterday.

Record Not Promise

Mr. Hoover told a series of audiences, amounting to approximately 30,000, in and around the vast Cleveland Auditorium, that his appeal to the nation for election rested on "performances" and not "promises," and in the most direct fashion he assailed the economic theories advanced by Governor Roosevelt and Speaker John N. Garner.

While Mr. Hoover carried his big audience with him in the recapitulation of his own reconstruction program, the biggest burst of applause in the evening undoubtedly came when he turned to a personal matter, and once and for all spiked the rumor that years ago he had been involved in the exploitation of Chinese coolie labor as an engineer in South African mines.

Mr. Hoover pinned the inception of this attack straight on the door of the Democratic National Committee and his statement and reply caused veteran Republicans to rub their hands in satisfaction over what they consider one of the best handled pieces of "militant defense" in recent political history. Mr. Hoover cited at the start the specific words of the Democratic National Committee in reference to his so-called exploitation of Chinese labor. And then he announced that he had, in his file in Washington, the humble and abject retraction of "the man who first penned these lies."

President Hoover's trip to Cleveland brought the tariff further into the foreground that it has yet been in the present campaign, and it is expected that Governor Roosevelt will have something to say on the matter in the course of his second trip away from Albany, which starts tomorrow.

If Mr. Hoover makes his prospective trip into the mid-West it will mean that, for the first time, the campaign has progressed to the point of long-range debate, for both aspirants for the 1932 election will be in the field at once.

President Speaks Militantly

The full text of President's Hoover's Cleveland speech follows:

I spoke at Des Moines about agriculture. My remarks this evening will be largely directed to employment and to the wage and salary earners. I propose to review what the Administration has done and the measures and policies it has in action, together with the relation of these policies to those of our opponents. As President of the United States, I have the duty to speak to workers, but I have also a certain personal right to speak.

When I talk to you tonight about labor, I speak not out of academic imaginings, but from sharp personal experience. I have looked at these human problems, not only from the fireside of one who has returned from a day's work with his own hands, but I know the problem that haunts the employer through the night, desperate to find the money with which to meet the week's pay roll. In public service during years past I have had to look at these problems from the point of view of the national welfare as a whole.

The people of a free nation have a right to ask their government, "Why has our employment been interrupted? What measures have been taken in our protection? What has been done to remove the obstacles from the return of our work to us?" They not only have a right to ask these questions but to have an answer. I am here tonight to give that answer.

How to Get to Shore

During the last three years our economic system has received the most terrific shock and dislocation which, had not strong action been taken by your Government, would have imperiled the Republic and the whole hope of recovery. It has affected business, industry, employment, and agriculture alike. It is appropriate to repeat that while many of our measures are directed to the protection and assistance of particular groups, yet all are in the same boat and all must come to shore together.

And how are they to get to shore? By listening to those who manifestly display a lack of knowledge of the character of the storm and of the primary problems of navigation? By boring holes in the bottom of the boat? By throwing overboard the measures designed to meet the storm and which are proving their effectiveness?

Our opponents have been going up and down the land repeating the statement that the sole or major origins of this disruption and this world-wide hurricane came from the United States through the wild flotation of securities and the stock market speculation in New York three years ago, together with the passage of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill, which took place nine months after the storm broke.

Premises of Discussion

I propose to discuss this assertion:

First, because it can be proved absolutely untrue.

Second, because the United States did not bring this calamity upon the world. The United States is not the oppressor of the world.

Third, because it can be demonstrated to be founded upon a complete misunderstanding of what has happened in the world.

Fourth, because any party which exhibits such a lack of economic understanding upon which to base national policies should not be trusted with the fate of 25,000,000 American families. They should not be trusted to command the battle against the most gigantic economic emergency with which our people have ever been confronted, and to bring that battle to victorious issue in the reëstablishment of the functioning of our economic machine.

This thesis of the opposition as to the origin of our troubles is a wonderful explanation for political purposes. I would be glad, indeed, if all the enormous problems in the world could be simplified in such a fashion. If that were all that has been the matter with us, we could have recovered from this depression two years ago instead of fighting ever since that time against the most destructive forces which we have ever met in the history of the United States—and I am glad to say, fighting victoriously.

Dodge War Responsibility

Nowhere do I find the slightest reference in all the statements of the opposition party to the part played by the greatest war in history, the inheritances from it, the fears and panics and dreadful economic catastrophes which have developed from these causes in foreign countries, or the idea that they may have had the remotest thing to do with the calamity against which this Administration is fighting day and night.

The leaders of the Democratic Party appear to be entirely in ignorance of the effect of the killing or incapacitating of 40,000,000 of the best youth of the earth, or of the stupendous cost of war—a sum of $300,000,000,000, or a sum nearly equal to the value of all the property in the United States, or the stupendous inheritance of debt, with its consequent burden of taxes on scores of nations, with their stifling effect upon recuperation of industry and commerce or paralyzing effect upon world commerce by the continued instability of currencies and budgets.

Democratic leaders have apparently not yet learned of the political instability that arose all over Europe from the war, treaties which ended the war and the constant continuing political agitation and creation of fear which from time to time paralyzed confidence. They have apparently never heard of the continuing economic dislocation from the transfer on every frontier of great masses of people from their former economic setting.

Deaf to European Tariffs

They apparently have not heard of the continuing dislocation of the stream of economic life which has been caused by the carving of 12 new nations from three old empires. These nations have a rightful aspiration to build their own separate economic systems; they naturally have surrounded themselves with tariffs and other national protections and have thereby diverted the long-established current of trade. I presume, however, that if our Democratic leaders should hear of these nine new tariffs walls introduced into the world some 14 years ago they would lay them at the door of the Smoot-Hawley bill passed 12 years later.

They apparently have not heard of the increase of standing armies of the world from two to five million men, with consequent burdens upon the taxpayers and the constant threat to the peace of the world.

Democratic leaders apparently ignore the effect upon us of the revolution among 300,000,000 people in China, of the agitations among 300,000,000 people in India or the Bolshevist revolution amongst 160,000,000 people in Russia. They have ignored the effect of Russia's dumping into the world the commodities taken from its necessitous people in a desperate effort to secure money with which to carry on—shall I call it—a new deal.

Blind to World Surpluses

The Democratic leaders apparently have never heard that there has been gigantic overproduction of rubber in the Indies, of sugar in Cuba, of coffee in Brazil, of cocoa in Ecuador, of copper in the Congo, of lead in Burma, overproduction of zinc in Australia, overproduction of oil from new discoveries in the United States, Russia, Sumatra, and Venezuela; and likewise the effect of the introduction into the world of gigantic areas of new wheatlands in the Argentine and in Canada; new cotton lands in Egypt.

In each and every case these enormous overproductions, far beyond consumption even in boom times, have crashed into the immutable law of supply and demand and brought inevitable collapse in prices and with it a train of bankruptcies and destruction of buying power for American goods.

They appear not to recognize that these forces finally generated economic strangulations, fears, and panic, the streams of which precipitated another long series of world-wide disasters.

The Democratic leaders apparently never heard that there followed revolutions in Spain and Portugal, Brazil, the Argentine, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Siam, with attempts at revolution in a dozen other countries, resulting in their partial or practical repudiation of debt and the constant decrease in buying power for our goods.

Amazingly Ignorant

They seem not to know that the further accumulation of all these causes and dislocations finally placed a strain upon the weakened economic systems of Europe until one by one they collapsed in failure of their gold standards and the partial or total repudiation of debts. They would hold the American people ignorant that every one of these nations in their financial crises imposed direct or indirect restrictions on the import of goods in order to reduce expenditures of their people. They call these "reprisals" against the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill.

They apparently have never heard of the succeeding jeopardy in which our nation was put through these destructions of world commerce, or the persistent dumping of securities into the American market from these panic - stricken countries; the gigantic drains upon our gold and exchange; or the consequent fear that swept over our people, causing them to draw from our bank resources $1,500,000,000, all of which contracted credit, resulted in demand for payment of debts right and left, and thwarted our every effort for industrial recovery.

Yet in the face of all these tremendous facts, our Democratic friends leave the impression with the American people that the prime cause of this disaster was the boom in flotations and stock prices and a small increase in American tariffs.

Such an impression is unquestionably sought by the Democratic candidate when he says:

Where Bubble Burst

"That bubble burst first in the land of its origin—the United States. The major collapse abroad followed. It was not simultaneously with ours."

I do not underrate the distressing losses to millions of our people or the weakening of our strength from the mania of speculation and floating of securities, but I may incidentally remark that the state governments have the primary responsibility to protect their citizens in these matters and that the vast majority of such transactions originated or took place in the State of New York.

But as to the accuracy of the statement I have quoted, I may call your attention to a recent bulletin of the highly respected National Bureau of Economic Research, in which it is shown that this depression in the world began in 11 countries, having a population of 600,000,000 people, before it even appeared in our country, instead of the bubble having "first burst in the United States."

Their report shows that the depression in eight other countries, with a population of another 600,000,000 people, started at the same time with ours. In fact, the shocks from the continued economic earthquakes in these other countries carried our prices far below the values they would otherwise have sunk to, with all its train of greatly increased losses, perils and unemployment.

No Democratic Jeremiahs

Our opponents demand to know why the governmental leaders or business men over the world did not foresee the approach of these disintegrating forces. That answer is simple. The whole world was striving to overcome them, but finally they accumulated until certain countries could no longer stand the strain, and their people, suddenly overtaken by fear and panic, through hoarding, exporting their capital for safety, brought down their own houses and these disasters spread like a prairie fire through the world. No man can foresee the coming fear or panic, or the extent of its effect. I did not notice any Democratic Jeremiahs.

So much for the beginnings and forces moving in this calamity.

I now come to the amazing statements that the tariff bill of 1930 has borne a major influence in this debacle.

I quote from the Democratic candidate:

"The Hawley-Smoot tariff is one of the most important factors in the present world-wide depression."

"It has destroyed international commerce."

"The tariff has done so much to destroy foreign trade as to make foreign trade virtually impossible."

Sees Other Inaccuracies

I shall analyze the accuracy of these statements not only because I should like to get before my countrymen a picture of the lack of understanding which the Democratic Party has of world trade, but also for the further reason that it is of vital importance to labor that, as our opponents have this obsession, it means that if they are intrusted with control of our Government they intend to break down the protective tariff which is the very first line of defense of the American standard of living against these new forces.

It requires a collection of dull facts to demonstrate the errors in these bald assertions by Democratic leaders.

At the beginning I may repeat that this tariff bill was not passed until nine months after the economic depression began in the United States and also not until 20 other countries had already gone into the depression.

The Democratic Party seldom mentions that 66 per cent of our imports are free of duty, but that is the fact. From half to two-thirds of the trade of the world is in nondutiable goods — that is, mostly raw materials; another part is in luxuries, upon which all nations collect tariffs for revenue; another part, and probably less than one-third of the whole, is in competitive goods so far as the importing nation is concerned and therefore subject to protective tariffs.

Reduction Felt Generally

The trade of the world has distressingly diminished under the impact of these successive dislocations abroad. But the decrease is almost exactly the same in the free goods everywhere as in the dutiable goods. That is the case in the United States. If the Smoot-Hawley tariff reduced our imports of dutiable goods, what was it that reduced the two-thirds of nondutiable goods?

If we explore a little further, we would find from the Tariff Commission that the total duties collected in a comparable year represent 16 per cent of the total imports, this being an increase from 13.8 per cent of the previous tariffs. In other words, the effect of the new tariff shows an increase of 2.2 per cent. This is the margin with which they say we have pulled down foreign governments, created tyrannies, financial shocks, and revolutions.

I may mention that upon the same basis the McKinley duties were 23 per cent; the Dingley duties were 19.3 per cent of the whole of our imports—all compared with the 16 per cent of the present tariff—and yet they produced in foreign countries no revolutions, no financial crises, and did not destroy the whole world, nor destroy American foreign trade.

And I may explore the facts still further. This five-year average of the import trade of the United States before the depression was about 12 per cent of the whole world import trade. Thus they would say that 2.2 per cent increase applied to one-eighth of the world's imports has produced this catastrophe.

Tariff Lightly Applied

I can explore this in still another direction. I remind you that we levy tariffs upon only one-third of our imports. I also remind you that the actual increases made in the Smoot-Hawley Act covered only one-quarter of the dutiable imports. I may also remind you that our import trade is only one-eighth of the import trade of the world.

So they would have us believe this world catastrophe and its destruction of foreign trade happened because the United States increased tariffs on one-fourth of one-third of one-eighth of the world's imports. Thus we pulled the world, so they tell us, by increases on less than 1 per cent of the goods being imported by the world.

And I may explore the responsibility of the tariffs still further. My opponent has said that it—

"Started such a drain on the gold reserves of the principal countries as to force practically all of them off the gold standard."

At Des Moines I defended the American people from this guilt. I pointed out that it happens there had been no drain of gold from Europe, which is the center of this disturbance, but on the contrary, that Europe's gold holdings have increased every year since Smoot-Hawley tariff was passed.

My fellow citizens, I could continue for hours in an analysis of mistaken statements and misinformation from the opposition. But I assure you that this country is not to blame for the catastrophies that have come on the world. The American people did not originate the age-old controversies of Europe. We did not inaugurate the great war or the panics in Europe.

Tariff Not to Blame

No, my friends, the increase of duties collected by the United States by 2.2 per cent calculated on all the goods we import did not bring about the debacle in the world. If every country in the world were to increase the duty upon their imports by 2.2 per cent tomorrow, but if at the same time they would also adopt domestic policies which would bring about release of the energies and progress of their people—if they would maintain peace and good will toward their neighbors—if they would support confidence in the world, then the world's, as well as our own, international commerce would thrive and boom beyond any dimensions that we ever dreamed of.

I dwell on this point, not only because I believe it is important to correct current misstatements of our opponents but because the policies of our opponents are founded upon misconceptions of the utmost gravity for the future of the United States. If it were not a matter of such utter gravity for the future of the United States, I should treat them not in a sense of seriousness but in a sense of humor. There is a vital determination before the American people as to whether there shall be placed in power over the destinies of 120,000,000 of people a party which so lacks a penetration into the forces active in the world and the dangers and responsibilities that arise from them.

Louder Than Promises

I now wish to examine the record and policies of the present Administration in their relation to our wage and salary earners, for that record is made. There are 12 major measures and policies which we have put into action. They speak louder than any promises.

1. My first concern in dealing with the problems of these times, while fighting to save our people from chaos and to restore order in our economic life, has been to avert hunger or cold amongst those upon whom these blows have fallen with heartbreaking severity—that is the unemployed workers.

In the fall, 1931, we mobilized again, through cooperation with governors and local communities, all the associations and agencies in the United States and carried a victorious battle over the winter 1931-1932.

Still again during the past few weeks I have cooperated with the great national agencies in the remobilization of the voluntary forces of the country for an attack on the forthcoming winter.

But fearing that the resources of individuals of the local communities and states were being exhausted, I settled with the Congress an authority to be given to the Reconstruction Corporation to loan a total of $3,000,000,000 to those states whose needs might be found greater than the voluntary associations and local authorities could provide. I had great difficulties with Democratic leaders to prevent this being made a pork-barrel operation rather than based upon need.

Under that authority many millions have already been provided. We have provided, in addition, large quantities of wheat and cotton for their aid. There should be no fear or apprehension at any deserving American fireside that starvation or cold will creep within their doors to menace families and loved ones over the forthcoming winter.

Present Unparalleled Record

With these three years of unceasing effort in relief and by the patriotic service of our citizens and local communities and public officials, the stimulus and mobilization that we have been able to give through the use of the presidential office, we present to the world a record unparalleled in any other nation.

That is a record expressed in technical terms yet interpretable in sheer human sympathy. That record is the information furnished to me constantly by the surgeon-general of the public health service, which shows, down to this latest moment, that the adult mortality, infant mortality are at the lowest rate on record, and the general health of the American people is at a higher level today than ever before in the history of our country.

I know that there are exceptions and that there is suffering which always arises in communities where their organization is less efficient than it should be. Even so no such record could be established if the nation's unemployed were starving and without shelter. Yet some say that things could not be worse. Had these actions not been taken they would be a thousand times worse.

2. In November, 1929, I assembled in Washington representatives of the leading employers, together with representatives of organized labor, and here we developed certain plans for dealing with this emergency. I believe this can be truly said to have been the first time in history that the Government has taken the leadership in securing an understanding between industry and labor of the complete mutuality of their interest in the face of national danger.

Worked Out Program

We worked out on that occasion many purposes. The first was to uphold the standards of real wages, the second was to uphold the buying power of our working people until the cost of living had diminished. The third was to prevent that thing which had happened in every previous depression in our history, and that was an immediate attack upon wages as a basis of maintaining profit.

This proposal had the sympathetic support of the employers of the country and for nearly two years they maintained the standard of wages in the United States. They maintained them in the face of disappearing profits. As the depression grew more severe there have been readjustments, but these readjustments have come about by agreement between employer and employee after profits were exhausted and the cost of living had been reduced.

As a result of these efforts we have had the astonishing spectacle of a country in which there have been less strikes and industrial conflict, with all their bitterness, than even in normal times. The fourth of these undertakings made on this occasion was that the employers faced with the necessity for reducing staffs would stagger their employment. Instead of discharging a portion of workers into complete disaster, they would spread the remaining employment over the whole of their employees.

Kept Millions Afloat

That has been done on a wide scale in the manufacturing industries, and millions have continued with some income who otherwise would have been destitute. At a later date I secured the establishment of a definite organization which has been engaged for many months in the conduct of a campaign throughout the country for the adaption of these principles to office and service institutions. This has already resulted in much expansion of employment and relief of distress in those occupations.

The fifth of the undertakings made in 1929 was that manufacturers, railroads and utilities would expand their construction of new equipment beyond their present needs in order to maintain employment to the utmost of their capacity. A vast sum of money was expended in these directions during the first year of the depression. Some months ago I secured the interest of employers in organization of a new campaign to replace obsolete equipment and machinery.

This also will result in expansion of employment. As I have said, when history records this depression, it will record no brighter chapter in the whole history of the United States than the approach to this problem by both employers and leaders of labor in humanity and a sense of social responsibility. To them I pay high tribute. In the face of these actions and these results, let no man say that it could not be worse.

If it had not been for these actions, this country would have been fired with the flames of bitterness and conflict between workers and employers, millions more would have been without jobs, wages would have been reduced far below their present levels.

The Eggs Have Hatched

3. Day before yesterday my opponent announced a plan "to set up in times of prosperity what might be called a nest-egg to be used for public works in times of depression." He says "that is a policy which we should initiate when we get back to good times." He advances this apparently as a brand new idea. Now it will doubtless surprise him to learn that the eggs have not only been laid, but have hatched.

He either ignores or is ignorant of the fact that as far back as 1922, in our unemployment conference of that year under my chairmanship, we developed the idea of making use of public works to assist in the stabilization of employments in times of depression, and laid the foundation for its operation.

Upon the breaking out of this depression in November, three years ago, I announced that not only would the Federal Government speed up its public works, but I requested the states and municipalities to do likewise. During the year 1930, we not only maintained these types of construction work, but stimulated it to above normal, to an amount of $500,000,000 to $800,000,000. The wide extent and pressure of the depression, however, rapidly cut into the construction work of many states and municipalities.

We, however, have held federal construction work up to three times its normal. By the end of this fiscal year we will have expended nearly $2,400,000,000 of federal money on construction and maintenance work since the depression began. Do you not think things could have been worse if these policies had not been adopted?

There has proved to be a limitation, however, on this, and that limitation is that the Federal Government should not and must not undertake projects which are not of productive value to the community and must not extend its liabilities beyond its ability to maintain a balanced budget. To take money from the taxpayer and thus decrease his ability to employ people himself, and to put it into public works which will never make a real return to the public, is a waste of national wealth and an actual destruction to employment.

Smacked of Pork Barrel

Notwithstanding the fact that the Federal Government was carrying a burden of $700,000,000 of public works per annum—the utmost that its resources permitted—the Democratic vice-presidential candidate introduced, in May of this year, and secured the passage of a bill in the Democratic House of Representatives calling for $1,200,000,000 more of public works. The expenditure of these sums meant unbalancing the budget, it meant the destruction of governmental credit.

But far worse than this the works upon which it was intended to expend this money were of typical pork-barrel character. In that bill were 3500 different projects scattered in every community in the country. One list alone would have imposed a maintenance charge on the Government of $15,000,000 a year as against a perfectly efficient service now costing $3,000,000 a year. Lists of the projects in different congressional districts were distributed in the hope that they would appeal to the cupidity of those districts and that I would be forced into the embarrassment not only of appearing to oppose my own policy of speeding up public works, but of depriving thousands of towns and villages of the expenditures of federal money and myself of votes in this election.

It is a good thing to have a fire in the grate to warm the house, but it is a bad thing to set the house on fire in order to warm your hands.

Still for the 'Porker'

The Democratic candidate for Vice-President still advocates that bill. He proposes to introduce it again in the next session. He proposes it as a part of the policies of the Democratic party. But, with the responsibility of the President of the United States, I propose to continue my opposition to it.

4. Eight months ago I requested certain of the engineering associations to investigate the possibilities of aid from the Government by ways of loans to stimulate construction of public and private works of reproductive character; that is, works that earn repayment of capital and interest, but that were halted from the lack of credit. As a result of the ventilation of these ideas the Reconstruction Corporation was authorized to make such loans up to $1,500,000,000 for such works.

Already the corporation has authorized the starting of works, the ultimate cost of which will exceed $400,000,000. The installation of these works will be productive in living for literally thousands of families.

5. It is obvious that, in addition to the great dislocations which we had received by the demoralization of governments and markets abroad, there was also another economic force moving for which there must be a remedy. That was the so-called technological unemployment. In plain terms, our inventions of labor-saving machinery have outrun our discoveries of new commodities and new services upon which to absorb the men thus discharged from the older industries. In order to bring the Government into line with these facts, upon my recommendation to Congress the shorter hours were applied effectually to government service in order that we should spread government employment over the largest possible numbers and yet decrease government expenses.

6. There is an agency of protection which we have created which has been near to my heart over many years. That has been the establishment of better opportunity for our people to purchase their own homes and to have a chance to keep them when they have undertaken this great step in life. In November of last year I propounded a plan for a national system of home loan banks.

These banks were for the purpose, with the temporary assistance of the government, of mobilizing the resources of building loans, savings banks and other institutions devoted to home ownership to enable them to borrow collectively on more favorable terms from the investor, and to assure the borrower long-term payments at more reasonable rates.

The literally thousands of heartbreaking instances of inability of working people to attain renewal of expiring mortgages on favorable terms with the consequent loss of their homes, have been one of the tragedies of this depression. Had the Democratic House of Representatives acted upon this measure at the time of its recommendation, we would have saved hundreds of thousands of these tragedies.

I finally secured the passage of that bill through the Congress. Those banks will be operating by the end of this month. The system is not as perfect as I should wish, yet it has already had one immensely beneficial effect, and there will be others. The anticipation of its aid has largely stopped foreclosing on homes, and with its operation it should enable every man who wants to make a fight to hold on to his home an opportunity to do so.

Further End in View

And there is another purpose in setting up this new institution. Despite the tendency of the people in some communities to huddle in depression, and therefore to create many vacant dwellings, yet there are other communities where people today wish to build homes but cannot do so because they cannot borrow a portion of the cost. These institutions by furnishing this capital will give renewed employment to many thousands of people.

7. I have for many years advocated high wages as the economic basis for the country. That is the road to economical production and high consumption of products of the farm and factory.

Those who say that things could not be worse speak without knowledge of what has happened in other countries which have gone through the cataclysm. In order to show you what the rates of wages are in the United States compared with other countries I have this week secured through the Department of Commerce a calculation on a basis which I have used before for purposes of illustration. The actual wages in terms of the currencies of other countries are difficult to compare. We must find a common denominator.

If we say that 5 per cent of butter and 95 per cent of flour form the basis of that useful mixture called "bread and butter," then the weekly earnings in each country would buy at retail in those countries the following totals of this useful compound:

Weekly wages if applied to the purchase of "composite pounds of bread and butter" as of October, 1932:

	Railway Engineers	Carpenters	Electricians	Coal Miners	Weavers	Day Labor
U. S.	1069	1084	1300	734	585	393
*U. K.	342	253	276	223	161	184
Germany	271	176	189	162	120	108
France	246	183	164	123	86	86
Belgium	288	228	240	180	199	180
Italy	275	118	149	70	67	85
Japan	131	86	90	57	31	55

*United Kingdom.

Let no man say it could not be worse.

Backs Protective Tariff

8. I wish for a moment to return to the tariff. There is no measure in the whole economic gamut more vital to the American working man and the farmer today than the maintenance of a protective tariff. I stand on that principle of protection. Our opponents are opposed to that principle. They propose "a competitive tariff for revenue." They propose to do this in the face of the fact that in the last year currencies of competing nations have depreciated by going off the gold standard and consequently wages have been lowered in 30 competing countries. This is a fiat issue which every farmer and workman in the United States should consider from the point of view of his home and his living.

That it is the intention of the Democratic candidate to reduce the tariffs—on all commodities—must be clear from these typical expressions in respect to the present tariff used in this campaign. "Wicked and exorbitant tariff." "Its outrageous rates." "Almost prohibitive tariffs." "The notorious and indefensible Smoot-Hawley tariff." "The excessive rates of that bill must come down." "Until the tariff is lowered." "Our policy calls for lower tariffs."

Do you want to compete with laborers whose wages in his own money are only sufficient to buy from one-eighth to one-third of the amount of bread and butter which you can buy at the present rates of wages? That is a plain question. It does not require a great deal of ingenious argument to support its correct answer. It is true we have the most gigantic market in the world today, surrounded by national clamoring to get in. But it has been my belief—and it is still my belief—that we should protect this market for our own labor; not surrender it to the labor of foreign countries as the Democratic Party proposes to do.

Keeps Jobs for Americans

9. In order to hold the jobs we have for our own people and to prevent further additions to our unemployed and thus prevent further burdens upon our communities, I have by administrative order practically prohibited all immigration from every quarter of the globe except the relatives of our residents. It has reduced the number of people coming into the United States seeking employment to less than those who are departing. That order was issued two years ago. Had the net immigration taken place since the date of that order which took place in the two years previous, we would have had 400,000 jobs taken from our people or had just that many persons added to our unemployed. That might have been worse.

10. There is nothing in which the American workman is more concerned than in preserving the integrity of the American dollar. The Democratic Party has at various times, and specifically by the passage of the Patman bill by the Democratic House of Representatives on June 15, last, endeavored to undermine the integrity of the American currency through the issue of $2,300,000,000 of greenbacks—harking back to the disastrous experience of 60 years ago. If any of you will study what happened in Germany, or France, or Austria, or any other European country when they resorted to these measures in order to meet their immediate difficulties, you will find that the major hardship fell upon the working people.

Regard the Mark

There was a time when the value of the German mark was five to the dollar. They tried this plan of relief. I have in my desk a 5,000,000-mark note which before the entrance into these processes would have been worth $1,000,000, and yet which I bought for actual-

Hoover Points to Eggs Hatched

AT CLEVELAND President Hoover listed "twelve major measures" which he said composed the Administration record in relation to wage and salary earners. They were:

1. Mobilization of national and local relief agencies, appropriation of $300,000,000 for loans to states, and distribution of Farm Board wheat and cotton.
2. Calling of an employer and employee conference to uphold wages and buying power.
3. Use of public works to assist in employment stabilization.
4. Appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for construction loans of the self-sustaining class.
5. Employment spreading for government workers through shorter hours.
6. Creation of the Home Loan Bank system.
7. Advocacy of high wages.
8. Protection of the domestic market for American labor through a protective tariff.
9. Prohibition of immigration except for relatives of citizens.
10. Preservation of the integrity of the American dollar.
11. Restoration of normal jobs through maintaining credit.
12. Efforts to improve American markets by improving the internal stability of other nations.

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"THE SHOPPING CENTER"

ly $1. The effect of their experiment was a subtle and steady reduction of real wages, right and left.

We have fought a great battle to maintain the stability of the American dollar, the stability of its exchange, in order that we might protect the working people of the United States.

11. Over and above and of infinitely more importance than all these measures I have mentioned is the problem of restoring the great mass of normal jobs in the country. Emergency jobs have helped enormously, but the normal jobs are the permanent dependence of the worker. Emergency jobs will never heal the depression. Obviously, the normal jobs lie in the production and distribution of goods and services; in other words, the factories, the mills, the mines, the railways, the public utilities, the stores, the offices.

Credit, the Lubricator

And every part of this mechanism is lubricated by what we call credit. That is, the ability of the manager of a business to borrow money to buy his raw materials and to pay his labor. This credit is the very life blood of this whole structure. It is the life blood of jobs. If credit fails, the enterprise dries up; it withers or it dies. And jobs decrease or disappear.

And what is the source of credit? The savings of the people themselves. These are gathered in a myriad of tiny rivulets of their deposits in the banks, their premiums to life insurance companies, their dues to benevolent fraternal organizations, their payments to building and loan associations, and a score of other ways. These rivulets in total volume are a mighty river. These are the banks, mortgage companies, the insurance companies, investments in the services of industry and business.

Thus credit is born of the people themselves. What the people give, the people can take away. The reservoirs of credit are built upon the confidence of the people in them. Fear is death to credit.

Shocks Were Transmitted

When the great economic earthquakes abroad struck directly at the credit structures of those foreign countries, the shocks reverberated to us. I have already said foreigners dumped their securities here at panic prices and demanded gold in payment. They claimed their deposits from American banks. They demanded cash for all goods they had sold us. Our own people in fear drew out $1,500,000,000 of their savings from our own banks.

Thus credit began to dry up. The managers of business turned in vain for the accustomed loans to buy raw materials and to pay their labor.

Beyond all this contraction of credit was the fear and panic through the world, spreading its destruction into the United States. It imperiled the institutions in which were the savings of every fireside—bank deposits or insurance policies or investments. In this contraction of credit lay dangers to every one who owed money, for upon demand for immediate payment he was compelled to sell his property in a limited and vastly depreciated market and so was threatened with ruin.

Faced with these unprecedented perils, we took unprecedented steps. We refused to allow these destructive forces to run their course to chaos and ruin. We organized the coöperation of the community; we thrust the strength of the government as a shield before the people as has never been done before in the history of all time.

Working Day and Night

I have referred to these gigantic measures on other occasions. I will not take your time to again describe the weapons and instrumentalities we have brought to bear in this battle. We created them and we created them to preserve your savings deposits, your insurance policies; to protect you from foreclosure on your homes. We did it to hold for you the jobs you have and, finally, to recover the ground lost in the battle and restore the jobs which have been lost. It has been a battle with inevitable casualties, but that battle is now being won. Credit is being expended and normal jobs are coming back.

These agencies are working day and night. They are producing results. September alone shows an increase of 3.6 per cent in employment for the whole country. If these policies shall be uninterrupted, if we shall hold the financial integrity of the United States by maintaining a balance in our budget, these measures and the courage and industry of our people will bring back our economic system a long way toward its normal functioning and the restoration of our people to their jobs.

Let no man say that things could not have been worse. Without these many measures things would have been so much worse that today would look like prosperity in retrospect.

Not of American Making

12. It must be clear to you and clear to the country that a major part of the shocks and dislocations which have brought this destruction are of foreign origin. They are not of American making; but by the fact that we have suffered from them it is implied that labor and agriculture have a fundamental interest in securing greater stability abroad.

Our self-containment is such that we can build back a long way on our own resources. But it is possible to improve the internal stability of other nations, it would at once allow them to relax their emergency restrictions against exchange and the import of commodities; it would allow them to return to stable currencies and enable the world to be free from political shocks—all of which build for American markets for the American farmer and for American labor.

It would protect the American worker and farmer and business man from the rising floods of goods due to depreciated currencies and lowered standards of living. To this major end, which means work for our unemployed and increased prices for our farmers, we have given great devotion over the past year.

As the first direction to strike at the root of such evils I have proposed that the armaments of the world should not only be cut by one-third but that the weapons and methods in use should be so altered as to increase the power of defensive weapons and decrease the power of offensive weapons. We not only thereby seek to remove fear and political shocks, but the substantial acceptance of this proposal would save the United States over $200,000,000 annually and, through savings of taxation in European countries, would increase their buying power by probably a billion dollars a year. It would release a thousand energies among their people.

Against Canceling Debts

Further, we have taken part in the development of a world economic conference to be held later in the year to consider a multitude of monetary and other economic questions which will reduce the obstacles to recovery.

In this connection, with all these problems, the European war debts to the United States constantly arise. I have consistently opposed cancellation of these debts. The Democratic candidate, to use his own words, purposes to reduce our tariffs so that out of Europe's profits through the increased trade they would obtain from us Europe would pay us these debt annuities. That is vastly worse than cancellation. This would take money out of the pockets of the farmer, laborer, and business man to pay Europe's debts.

In the constructive handling of this question I have said that I would favor the utilization of war debts to advantage agriculture and labor. Such action has received support of many leaders of labor and agriculture.

I am confident that if these policies which we are proposing in building up in these three directions — that is, disarmament, economic stabilization of the world and the proposed use of these debts to secure the ends I have mentioned— I believe we can confidently hope to promote more rapid recovery, and that we can greatly safeguard ourselves from future economic shocks.

And that is the record of organization and measures in aid to labor. It is radical in its defense of our people's interests; it is progressive in constructive advancement of our people; it is conservative in maintaining the fundamental principles of American life.

Nails "Chinese Coolie" Calumny

I should like to digress for a moment to a more personal matter. In my hand I have a copy of the instructions issued by the Democratic National Committee to their speakers. I find a paragraph refering to my "dark labor record." I am glad that is neither pink nor red. But they say: "First and indelible his early record is clouded by his former partnerships which contracted cheap Chinese coolie labor in South African mines." It goes further with references to statements of Democratic leaders grieving over this coolie labor and implies that I engaged in the slavery of human beings.

This calumny has been disproved and denounced time and again. Some of my friends have even gone to the extent of digging up the public records of 28 years ago, which show that at the time Chinese labor was imported into South Africa I publicly protested on the grounds that high-paid, skilled labor would do the work more efficiently, and further no South African concern with which I was ever connected ever employed a Chinese laborer. But more important than this, I happen to have in the files in Washington, from the man who first penned those lies, a statement under oath, humbly and abjectly withdrawing them.

Such contemptible statements in a political campaign would be ignored were it not that they were issued by the authority of the Democratic National Committee, and they would be of no interest to the American people, except that it is proposed that a political party shall be placed in power over one hundred millions of people on the basis of votes secured in this manner.

I should like a moment also, shortly, to indicate the Democratic record of action during this trying period.

The Democratic Party has laid before the country its program both in the last session of Congress and in the promises of its candidates.

The Democratic Program

At no time in the history of the United States have we required more constructive statesmanship than in the past two years. The Democratic Party in the last congressional election promised a definite program for restoration of the country. That program was not disclosed until 18 months later in the House of Representatives, which they controlled.

Aside from the patriotic support of some of their members to our program, the organized program of their party was evidenced by passage through the House of a series of bills which had to be stopped either by veto or successful opposition in the Senate through public support.

These bills consisted of an omnibus pension bill; of an order to the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury to fix prices in the United States, which they could not physically carry out; of a $1,200,000,000 pork-barrel public works bill; of a payment of a cash bonus to veterans of $2,300,000,000; of the issuance of $2,300,000,000 of old-fashioned greenbacks, which I have referred to; of the destruction of the effectiveness of the tariff commission; and of placing the United States Government into direct and personal banking on a stupendous scale.

Instead of decreasing government expenditures, as they are assuring the country that they will do if they are given full control of the Government, they failed to accept the recommendation of the Administration for reduction of expenditures, and on top of it they passed measures which would have increased our expenditures by $3,500,000,000.

Contrasts G. O. P. Record

We are willing to rest our case upon comparison with these records of actual performance—not upon promises.

In closing, let me carry these issues to a plane far above all personal considerations. I have discussed with you tonight the battles we have fought, the measures and policies we have in action which more particularly relate to those who work at the bench and at the desk.

Parallel with these actions other battles have been fought on a score of fronts, in behalf of agriculture, industry and business, to which the welfare of every worker is indissolubly related.

We have been fighting, not only as an administration but as a people, to relieve distress, to repel impending catastrophes, to restore the functioning of our economic life. This economic system has but one end to serve. That end is not the making of money.

It is to create security in the millions of homes of our country, to produce increasing comfort, to open wider the windows of hope, to increase the moral and spiritual stature of our people, to give opportunity for that understanding upon which national ideals and national character may be more and more strengthened.

In securing these ends the first necessity is to preserve those precious heritages and principles which have come down to us forged in the fires of long generations of Americans. Principles and institutions which, while they have the imperfections of humanity, yet represent the highest expressions of human attainment in thousands of years.

A Great Truth Revealed

And to me a great historical truth has been revealed during this period of trial and stress. This is the striking fact, driven home above all others, that never during these trying weeks, months and years has the soul of America yielded to the bitter sting of defeat. Bewilderment and dismay seized upon some of our people, but never did the spirit of America itself surrender. Never for an instant did the American people lose faith in the principles of their Government, their institutions, their country, or their God. Had America not stood stanch in this world storm; had it surrendered; had our people lost faith, the tide of disintegration might now engulf us all.

It has been the intangible and mighty forces of this unconquerable spirit of the nation that has overcome the danger and perils which might have plunged the world in a long period of chaos. Incessant above the storms in business, above the din of political debate and legislative battle, there has been the firm, strong voice of the people bidding that we should carry on.

No one who has seen this battle as I have seen it, who has watched the bright fabric of recovery woven laboriously from day to day, with the stout efforts of American faith and confidence in their people, could harbor a doubt for the future of this nation.

If there shall be no retreat, if the attack shall continue as it is now organized, then this battle is won.

Republican Leaders Declare Hoover Puts Damper on Democrats

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Republican national headquarters last night made public the following comment on President Hoover's Cleveland address:

Gov. Harry Leslie of Indiana—"The President talked in such a way that folks could understand. He showed himself as an extraordinary man with an extraordinary grasp of affairs—national and international."

Mr. Harrison E. Spangler, national committeeman from Iowa—"His speech showed him to be a leader to be trusted and will increase the stimulus given to the campaign in his Des Moines speech."

Mr. Silas H. Strawn—"It (the speech) ought to clear up all doubts that the President has been exerting every effort to aid the people of the United States in these trying times."

Senator Otis F. Glenn of Illinois—"It demonstrated the distinction between knowledge and ignorance; between sound and socialistic thought; between experience and experiment."

Representative Fred A. Britten, Illinois—"The President showed up the Democratic opposition in fine style as tricky and unreliable."

Senator James E. Watson, Indiana—"The President hit the bull's-eye and rang the bell"

Mr. Edward D. Duffield, president, Prudential Insurance Company—"I regard the speech as conclusive argument for his reëlection."

Mr. A. Johnston, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—"It was logical and to the point."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, woman suffrage leader—"President Hoover seems to have left no question unanswered. And his answers have been satisfactory."

Mr. A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists—"I am heartily in accord with the President's speech."

Senator Felix Hebert of Rhode Island, eastern campaign manager: "Thinking people have been captured by the President's devastating logic, his exposure of Democratic half-truths and malicious falsehoods and the obvious accuracy of his own statements."

GASOLINE ADVANCED IN TULSA

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 17—Barnsdall Corporation has advanced retail prices of its three grades of gasoline 3 cents a gallon in this district, effective today.

Structure of Typical American State Government

Entire Edifice Rests On Citizens' Shoulders

THIS chart is to be read from the bottom. It shows citizens of the states as the foundation. State Constitutions depend upon them, since without their support they would crumble. Through their power of amending State Constitutions, citizens determine main policies of state and local government, under the Federal Constitution. Finally, these policies are worked out through pyramids of organization built upon the three broad divisions of governmental power. In the left-hand column each box rests upon the one directly below it. But in the center and right-hand columns the boxes with heavy lines rest directly upon Executive Power and Judicial Power, respectively.

COMMITTEES
House—Number and functions vary among states. They consider bills in detail and report findings to the House. Members appointed by Speaker or Party Caucus and accepted by House.
Senate—In general, Senate committees resemble those of the House. Members usually named by Party Caucus rather than President of Senate.

OFFICERS
House—1. Speaker, chosen by majority Caucus and accepted by the House. His power is great, through appointment, as a rule, of standing committees; reference of measures to committees, and other means to influence the course of legislation.
2. Majority Floor Leader.
3. Minority Floor Leader.
Senate—1. President, usually Lieutenant Governor, ex officio. Sometimes named by Majority Caucus. He does not always appoint committees, but has other powers comparable to the Speaker's. He has a vote only in case of a tie.
2. President pro tempore, elected by Senate to serve in President's absence.
3. Majority Floor Leader.
4. Minority Floor Leader.

STATE LEGISLATURE
House—From 30 members in New Mexico to 418 in New Hampshire. Representatives are elected for two years, as a rule, by multiple-member districts on basis of division of population. One representative is usually guaranteed to each county.
Senate—From 17 members in Delaware and Nevada, to 67 in Minnesota. Senators are elected for two or more years by single-member districts on basis of division of population. Some Senators are elected at large. In some states each county is entitled to an equal number of Senators, regardless of population.
The State Legislature enacts all state laws under the State Constitution and subject to approval of the Governor unless his veto is overridden. Separate consent of House and Senate required to enact legislation. Houses possess substantially equal legislative authority.
Power to originate money bills generally conferred exclusively upon House. Power to amend such bills vested in Senate, which thereby may virtually originate money legislation.
Senate has power of confirming executive appointments.
House has sole power to initiate impeachment proceedings; Senate sole power to try impeachments.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS
Administration of state affairs varies widely. In general it is entrusted to departments, bureaus, commissions and boards. In some states these agencies have been consolidated under departments resembling federal executive departments with heads appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. In a majority of states, however, there is no centralization of executive agencies. They sometimes number more than 100, independent and unrelated.
Chief executive agencies are provided for in the State Constitution. Others are formed by act of the Legislature. Subordinate agencies exercising important powers are sometimes set up by larger divisions without direct action of the Governor or Legislature.
While the Governor exercises appointive power in general of departmental heads or commissions, his direct control is far less than that exercised over the 10 federal departments by the President of the United States.
Main functions administered by executive departments follow:
1. Public works.
2. Education.
3. Charities, hospitals and correction.
4. Development and conservation of natural resources.
5. Protection of persons and property.
6. Promotion of commerce, industry and agriculture.
7. Finance.
8. Control of public utilities.

OTHER ELECTED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
1. **Secretary of State**—Keeps records.
2. **Treasurer**—Administers funds.
3. **Auditor**—Checks public accounts.
4. **Attorney General**—Enforces laws.
5. **District Attorneys**—Law officers of state in judicial districts.
6. **Superintendent of Public Instruction**—Administers state schools.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL—Elected, in states where there is one, to advise and act with the Governor on matters placed under their charge.

GOVERNOR—Elected by voters of state at large for two years in more than half the states, and up to four in others. He administers the State Government, has wide appointive and removal power and exercises a limited veto on acts of the State Legislature.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—Elected in about 35 states and serves in the Governor's absence. Usually serves as president of Senate, ex officio.

EXECUTIVE POWER

PROBATE COURTS
Sometimes called Surrogates' Courts, Ordinary's Courts or Orphans' Courts.
Usually one in each county. Often presided over by laymen.
Probate judges elected from districts or appointed by Governor.

MAGISTRATE'S COURTS
Held by Justices of the Peace for each locality, or as separate courts by several magistrates for each town or county.
Have petty civil and criminal jurisdiction, and power to bind over grave offenders to Superior Courts. They are not courts of record. No trial by jury except when demanded, in some states. Administrative duties still performed by these courts in some states, such as acting upon public works petitions.
In most states these justices have no fixed salary but receive fees. They are usually elected by local districts, or appointed by the Governor.

GENERAL TRIAL COURTS
Variously called District Courts, County Courts, Circuit Courts, Superior Courts or Common Pleas Courts.
One for each county or group of counties.
Jurisdiction both appellate and original, at law, in equity and over serious misdemeanors. Probate functions performed in states without separate probate courts. Administrative duties still allotted to district judges in some states, such as supervising poor relief, public works and elections.
Jury used to decide on facts of cases. Grand Jury used to present indictments for violations of the criminal law.
Regular judge presides, usually elected from county or larger district. Sometimes the Governor appoints. Terms four to six years or more.

INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT
Established by many states to provide system of double appeals.
Organized on model of State Supreme Court. Has final jurisdiction in certain types of cases. Passes only on points of law and uses no juries.

STATE SUPREME COURT
A fixed number of judges, from 5 to 16, usually 5 or 7. They sit only in this tribunal.
Decisions final except in cases involving a federal question. Then appeal lies directly to the United States Supreme Court. Jurisdiction is appellate, mainly or exclusively. Chief work is interpretation of statutes, and application of substantive and procedural law, under the State Constitution. No jury is used.
Judges' terms vary from 2 years in Vermont to 21 in Pennsylvania; 6 to 8 is usual. Terms are during good behavior in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In New Hampshire judges are retired at the age of 70.
Judges appointed by the Governor, with consent of the Legislature, Senate or Governor's Council in 6 eastern states. Elected by Legislature in 4 states. Elsewhere, elected by the people. Voting is by districts in 4 states and at large in 34.

JUDICIAL POWER

STATE CONSTITUTION—SUPREME LAW OF THE STATE

Drafted by a State Constitutional Convention composed of delegates usually elected by citizens, but sometimes appointed by State Legislature. Ratified, as a rule, by state citizens in a special election.

It establishes the State Government, defining state powers and relationships to the Federal and local governments.

It provides for its own amendment, usually by vote of the State Legislature to submit a proposed amendment to the voters for ratification. In states having direct popular initiative, voters may initiate and ratify amendments without reference to the Legislature.

No provision of a State Constitution can stand contrary to those of the Federal Constitution, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. There are no other limitations upon state powers.

To guard against abuse of power by the three divisions of government—Legislative, Executive and Judicial—State Constitutions provide "checks and balances." That is, the Governor usually may veto acts of the Legislature unless overridden by both houses, and the State Supreme Court may rule on the constitutionality of acts by the other branches.

CITIZENS OF THE STATE

All persons, born or naturalized in the United States, are citizens thereof and of the state in which they reside. Requirements for voting in the states are set by the State Constitution, subject to provisions of the Federal Constitution. In general, any citizen at least 21 years of age, who satisfies residence and other requirements, is eligible to vote.

The data furnished have been checked for accuracy by Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government, Harvard University.

American Government Form Achieves Importance as It Breaks Into Smaller Units

(Continued from Page 1)

the then limited voting class received stern training in self-government. They had to contend with such practical questions as how to keep wolves from the cows, and whose cows should be allowed to graze on Boston Common. The Governor and Council commissioned bodies of citizens to push up the rivers and found towns. In later days when royal governors ran counter to wishes of the people's representatives, the ensuing conflict taught realistic politics to the colonists.

Lacked Central Government

It is therefore no wonder that even the need for a united front among the colonies in their war for independence could not make the Articles of Confederation work. They failed to provide a strong central government. The Constitution eventually took care of that, but opened a question not yet fully answered—how to hold the balance between state and federal powers.

This question appears on national ballots and on state ballots, not usually labeled. Voters need to know the meaning of apparently harmless provisions that can change the course of the United States Government. Change is essential, but only in the right direction.

For this reason among others, Our Neighborhood has decided it cannot afford to neglect voting and citizenship. Mr. Citizen has helped them start brushing up on how their votes can do a full year's work in the Government every year. He has turned his den into a voting laboratory and the neighbors have got as far as putting state government under the miscroscope.

"Here's another chart for your collection," Mr. Citizen says. (It is in today's Christian Science Monitor.) "It will go with your other one on the structure of Federal Government. There is one more, on local government, and then you will have a complete map to start you off on just as deep a study as you want to make of what each department of government does."

Same Plan as Federal Government

The Casuals supply themselves with the charts, and he goes on.

"The first thing that strikes you about state government is its similarity to the main federal structure. But when you dig beneath the surface, there are many differences.

"Governors of most states, for instance, do not have power in proportion to that wielded by the President at Washington. State executive departments, instead of being directly under control of the Governor through a state cabinet similar to the President's are often independent and unrelated.

"There is a strong movement to increase the power of governors, and it is making headway. But in Georgia, for one example, heads of executive departments are not directly under the Governor. He is not a real chief executive, according to the president of the Georgia Bar Association, who urged just the other day that the Governor should be given appointing power over all heads of executive departments."

Mr. Casual breaks in, "I read about that in the paper."

His host nods. "Many other differences exist between state and federal organization," he continues. "But the main thing to gather is that states form the main floor of our government, so to speak. Above the 48 states is the Federal Government, erected by the states. Below is local government, entirely under state control. Federal powers tend to overshadow the state, but we are far from being a centralized nation like France or Italy, where states as we know them do not exist.

How They All Tie In

"You can trace the primary powers through and see exactly how federal, state and local government tie in with each other. Supreme power is lodged in the Federal Constitution. Under it, all laws and actions of the Federal Government are taken. These apply to the country as a whole and deal with many issues that arise between states."

He shifts his position, then resumes.

"Federal government is necessary to make us one nation. Did you ever think what it would mean if you had to pay customs duties every time you crossed the border between New York and Pennsylvania? Or if Oregon and Idaho—any two states—possessed power to declare war on each other?

"Or if oranges headed from Florida to Chicago had to pass through three or four states having radically different regulations of commerce within their borders? Those are just a few examples of confusion prevented by central government.

"But each state holds itself to be sovereign. While states surrender powers to the Constitution, they possess sole power to amend the Constitution. In that way three-fourths of them can control national policies. In Congress, too, representation is on the basis of states."

Mrs. Casual speaks up. "That means we'd be able to keep the Eighteenth Amendment with 13 dry states, while it took at least 36 to put it in the Constitution?" she asks.

"Yes. The proposal for a change always has the uphill row to hoe. Prohibition was ratified by greater majorities than most amendments. The repeal forces have had a hard time trying to break it down."

He returns to his main story.

"Where was I? Oh, yes. So much on the main framework of state relations to their upper story of federal organization. When it comes to government within state borders in all matters not delegated to national action, the state is supreme.

"Like the Federal Government, the state lodges supreme power in a written constitution. This constitution is directly under control of state voters. It cannot be amended or discarded in favor of a new one except at a general election called for that purpose. This practice has become firmly established.

"Under the state constitution, all forms of local government and all questions relating to the State as a whole, are determined. But that brings us to too much detail for now. We'll wind up this part tomorrow. Then comes the question of how you can put your vote in overalls."

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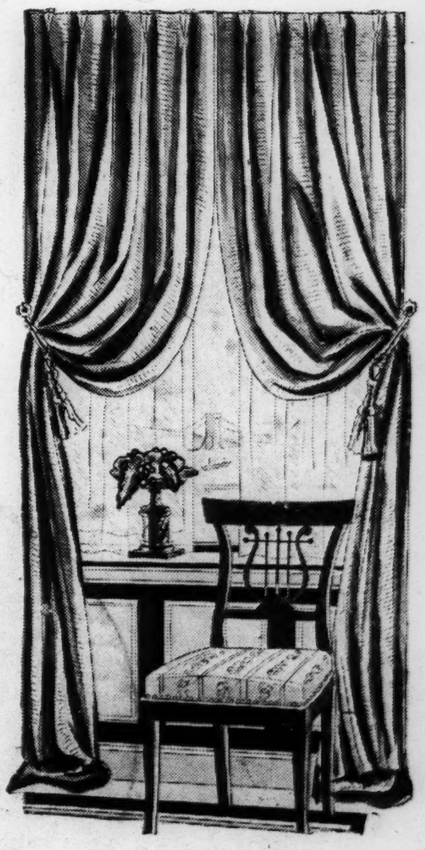

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Publishing House Corner Stone Laid at Informal Ceremony

(Continued from Page 1)

Concordance to "Miscellaneous Writings" and works other than Science and Health.

Biographies of Mrs. Eddy

"The Life of Mary Baker Eddy," by Sibyl Wilbur; "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life Size Portrait," by Lyman P. Powell; "Christian Science and Its Discoverer," by E. M. Ramsay; "What Mrs. Eddy Said to Arthur Brisbane."

Christian Science Hymnal, Revised Edition, 1932, and Concordance; copy of Will of Mary Baker Eddy; copy of Deed of Trust of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Current issues of the following Christian Science periodicals: The Christian Science Journal; Christian Science Sentinel; The Herald of Christian Science: German Edition, French Edition, Scandinavian Edition, Dutch Edition, Braille Edition. Christian Science Quarterly (all editions).

The Christian Science Monitor, as follows: Achievement Issue, Jan. 7, 1932; issue of April 17, 1931, containing first announcement of the new Publishing House; issue of Oct. 11, 1932, containing the last published description and picture of the new Publishing House, showing the progress of building; all editions Oct. 15, 1932; Atlantic one-star edition, Oct. 14, 1932.

Service Bulletin of The Christian Science Publishing Society, issue of October, 1932; cuttings from the Christian Science Sentinel and The Christian Science Monitor, containing announcements and items regarding the new Publishing House, to Oct. 15, 1932.

Letters sent by The Christian Science Board of Directors to Christian Science churches and societies, dated, respectively, Oct. 14, 1931, and Feb. 15, 1932.

Architect's drawing of the front of the Publishing House; ground floor plan of the Publishing House, signed by the architect; list of the items placed in the corner stone.

History of New Building

The following history of the new Publishing House also was prepared for and a typewritten copy inserted in the corner stone among the items already listed:

The Christian Science Publishing House, built by The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church in 1907 and 1908, and added to in 1909, 1910 and 1914, had long since become inadequate to the business of the Christian Science Publishing Society and the publisher of Mrs. Eddy's writings, and various makeshifts had been resorted to—several houses at the rear annexed by bridges, and others across the street also turned from dwellings into offices—when, late in 1929, mention of the need of a new Publishing House became increasingly significant.

The Shawmut Realty Trust, a subsidiary formed in June, 1914, by the Directors to hold and manage the Church's real estate except the Publishing House and Church edifices, had, during the intervening years, quietly acquired property on Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, Norway, Falmouth, Clearway, and Dalton Streets, with a view to the protection of the Church edifices and the improvement of their surroundings, also for the future expansion of The Christian Science Publishing Society and the administrative offices of The Mother Church. Until the final payments on this property were in sight the Directors of the Church were not willing to demolish the necessary number of dwellings and build a new home for the Publishing Society. Payments on the property were entirely completed on April 15, 1931.

Building Committee Named

In January, 1930, the Directors, then consisting of Mr. Edward A. Merritt, Mr. William R. Rathvon, Mrs. Annie M. Knott, Mr. George Wendell Adams, and Mr. Charles E. Heitman, appointed the Publishing House Building Committee whose personnel included the three Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Mr. Fred M. Lamson, Mr. William P. McKenzie, and Mr. James E. Patton; the Manager of the Publishing Society, Mr. Roland R. Harrison; the Assistant to the Manager, Mr. Herbert T. Stanger; the Manager of the Maintenance Department of The Mother Church and Trustee of the Shawmut Realty Trust, Mr. George L. Sleeper, and Mr. Charles E. Lord, Trustee of the Shawmut Realty Trust. Mr. Lamson was designated to be chairman.

The Committee held its first meeting on Jan. 20, 1930, and at once began its important and arduous work. When in September, 1932, Mr. McKenzie had become a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors succeeding Mr. Edward A. Merritt, resigned, Mr. Albert F. Gilmore succeeded Mr. McKenzie as a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society and a member of the Building Committee.

The period when the question of building was to be determined was one of so-called financial depression, and the query presented itself, "Shall we build now or wait until business conditions are improved?"

Three Factors in Decision

Three elements were important in reaching a decision: first, the long-felt need of the building and Mrs. Eddy's requirement in the Manual of The Mother Church that the Directors "provide a suitable building" (page 27) for the publication of the Christian Science periodicals and other literature of the Publishing Society, and for her works; second, the favorable rates at which to purchase supplies and to obtain and aid labor; third, the necessity to act in response to God's irresistible law of progress and the demand of divine Principle to go forward even though conditions and times seemed least propitious.

Preliminary studies of the requirements for the new Publishing House were to proceed in any event, and one of the first acts of the Committee was to send Mr. Stanger to visit new large publishing plants in the eastern part of the United States and interview their responsible heads.

It became evident that a firm of engineers understanding particularly book and periodical publishing and newspaper procedure was required, and a choice was finally made of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., of New York City and Boston, who had built a number of newspaper plants.

An architect, too, was needed, who would understand the problem of building a publishing house in relation to The Mother Church edifice, and who would have an adequate conception of the future development of the church property. In July, 1930, Mr. Chester Lindsay Churchill of Boston, an architect who had served The Christian Science Benevolent Association, was selected.

Adapted to Surroundings

For a period of about three months the architect was occupied chiefly, preliminary to determining in detail the requirements for a new Publishing House, in studying The Mother Church edifices and the surrounding land and buildings owned by the Church, and in making sketches and studies, with regard to certain features concerning which he conferred with Mr. Arthur A. Shurcliff, a nationally known landscape architect and member of the Boston City Planning Board, who had landscaped the grounds of The Christian Science Pleasant View Home and otherwise assisted The Mother Church. Meanwhile the engineers were making a complete survey of the present accommodations of the Publishing Society, the number of employees, the departments, and comparing these to the growth of the Publishing Society during a certain number of years, on this basis to determine its future growth.

The result of this study pointed to a finished building of a certain size; that is, 329,000 square feet of floor space, which is 2½ times greater than that at present occupied by the Publishing House and its annexes, and 55 times the space used by the Publishing Society 30 years ago at 95 and 97 Falmouth Street. Indicative of the present requirements it may be noted that the Publishing Society has more than 700 workers in Boston. It is mailing its literature to 109 countries, and the individual advertisers in the columns of its daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, has reached 23,000.

Nearly Two Acres of Land

An important decision called for was that regarding a site suitable for the new building. Finally the architect, engineers, and Building Committee presented to the Directors the recommendation to build on the long, rectangular plot lying to the north of the Church edifices and present Publishing House and bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, Clearway, Dalton, Falmouth and Norway Streets. This plot contains approximately 82,000 square feet, or a little less than two acres of land.

Preliminary sketches for the proposed building and ground plans were submitted also to the Directors to aid their decision in regard to the site, and on July 31, 1930, the Board approved the recommendation and the preliminary sketches. In due season the engineers, Building Committee, and architect were deciding upon the placing of the departments in the building with relation to each other so that the processes of publishing might flow in logical order from one department to another, and were determining the size of the departments; all of which entailed many conferences with department heads, with the Trustees of the Publishing Society, and with the Directors of The Mother Church.

Decide to Go Forward

While the Building Committee, the architect, and the engineers were pursuing their studies, the Directors prayerfully considered the major question, when to build, and finally there was but one mind on the question and it was decided to go forward. Afterward it was recalled that the several major building operations of The Mother Church in Boston were undertaken during times of business recession. The original Mother Church, built in 1895, was erected during a so-called major recession; the extension, in 1903-06, followed close upon the heels of a minor recession.

Mrs. Eddy, too, built her magnificent gift, the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1904 during "hard times." Even the resurfacing of Pleasant Street, Concord, undertaken by her and her students in 1899, was carried on during such a period. In regard to this enterprise Mrs. Eddy indicated that, instead of the soup-kitchens then being talked of, the people wanted work, and resurfacing the street would furnish it.

So the Directors announced to the Field in The Christian Science Monitor of April 17, 1931, the new project, and the Christian Science Sentinel of May 16 followed with the announcement of the opening of the Building Fund, contributions to be sent to the Treasurer of The Mother Church, Mr. Edward L. Ripley. Interest throughout the field of Christian Science crystallized into expression. Letters stating the gratitude of the writers, sending their contributions to the Building Fund, congratulating the Directors on their courage in starting to build at once, began to pour in.

Design Definitely Developed

With the preliminary announcement in the Monitor was published the architect's drawing of the structure and a brief description of it. By this time the architect and his associates had determined the important points of location in the building, its size and plan requirements, its proper form in relation to necessary size, and had definitely developed a design to cover all requirements, such as a proper expression of the character and dignity of the work carried on by the Publishing Society, an attractive architectural setting for The Mother Church, and a Publishing House adequate for many years to come.

All of this resulted in the dignified tower surmounting Section A, which is the office end of the Publishing House, while Section B, the plant end, was kept low to give emphasis and dignity to The Mother Church structure. The design allows for a property development or park extending much of the length of Norway Street and widening it into a large court 40 feet deep opposite the original church, while at the Massachusetts Avenue end a triangular walled garden is an attractive feature seen from the reception room.

The building itself is to be approximately 600 feet in length, and in width varies from 75 to 110 feet. The design of the new Publishing House in scale and architectural appearance follows that of The Mother Church edifice, yet has sufficient diversity to give interest and feeling.

Italian Renaissance Type

In other words, it is based on Italian Renaissance architecture simplified and modified as applied to a twentieth century building to house the printing and publishing functions of The Christian Science Publishing Society. A horizontal repeating motive of a pilaster treatment on the new building was introduced to form a background and inclosure for The Mother Church, and it provides a scheme which may be used in further developments.

For this monumental structure the materials should be enduring; therefore granite was chosen as its base course, with limestone facing above. The windows and exterior metalwork are to be of white bronze, or Benedict metal. In the interior the plans include the most up-to-date and best conditions for workers. For instance, the heating and ventilating system has been designed to furnish conditioned air to departments handling print paper and to be flexible enough to utilize improvements in the future. The elevators are modern, incorporating the latest safety devices.

After the architect had on paper the design of the building and was ready to undertake the more detailed plans, he needed to know the character of the soil in order that the proper type of foundation to carry the load demanded by such a building might be determined. In September, 1931, test borings of the soil were made about every 50 feet, the average depth of a boring being about 35 feet. The result showed that at a depth varying from 25 to 35 feet there was a good layer of gravel capable of supporting five tons to the foot.

Removal of Buildings

On July 27, 1931, the Aberthaw Company, of Boston, was chosen as the general contractor for the new Publishing House, and they at once set about getting their organization together and working with the architect on specifications for the bids of subcontractors, the purchasing of supplies, and so on.

In September, 1931, all legal requirements having been fulfilled, the city of Boston granted 47 separate permits to raze that number of structures on the plot, one of the largest projects of its kind ever undertaken in Boston.

Forty of the buildings were three- or four-story dwelling houses; and the remainder were business structures reaching from one to six stories in height, the largest being that at 206 Massachusetts Avenue which had since 1926 been occupied by the administrative offices of The Mother Church, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, the Trustees of the three charitable institutions of The Mother Church, the Trustees for Gifts and Endowments, and one of the Reading Rooms of The Mother Church. The first contract let was to the American Building Wrecking Co., Inc., on Oct. 30, 1931, for removing the buildings from the location.

Quarters for Church Offices

A committee had been appointed by the Directors to make recommendations for relocating the church offices temporarily until the new Publishing House is built and the present Publishing House may be taken over for the home of the Church offices. Through the efforts of the committee space was obtained for the larger departments at 80 Hemenway Street (Hotel Hemenway); for others at 236 Huntington Avenue, where The Mother Church offices were housed from 1915 to 1926; and for the Maintenance Department at 11 Norway Street. Space for the private and executive offices of The Christian Science Board of Directors was generously offered in the present Christian Science Publishing House by the Trustees, who gave up their conference room and adjoining offices while they removed to the office of the Manager of the Publishing Society. The Directors, on Nov. 18, 1931, at their first meeting in the temporary quarters, by a resolution of appreciation to the Trustees and employees of the Publishing House, formally accepted the courtesy.

The razing of the buildings on the site began at the Dalton and Falmouth Street end of the plot on Monday, Nov. 2, 1931, and proceeded toward Massachusetts Avenue. By Nov. 27 all the Church offices except the Maintenance Department had been removed from 206 Massachusetts Avenue, and only that office and the Reading Room, and adjacent stores on the avenue between Clearway and Norway Streets, remained. The Reading Room was later to locate at 60 Norway Street, corner of Massachusetts Avenue, in a building belonging to the Shawmut Realty Trust, which was being remodeled.

Steam and Electric Power

On Dec. 19, 1931, the Directors announced that the proposed service plant for heat and power which it was planned to locate on the north side of Clearway Street at the corner of Dalton would not be built, a favorable and, at the first, unexpected arrangement with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston having been made to supply steam as well as electric current to the new Publishing House, The Mother Church, and other church properties.

This very important decision had been made only after months of investigation and study, resulting in a favorable basis being arrived at for dealing with the Edison Company. This arrangement brought about one of the important by-products of building the Publishing House, namely, an enlargement of the Edison Company's plant and steam lines, which made possible the employment of a large number of men for many months, also the Edison Company's obtaining contracts to heat other large buildings adjacent to their extended steam lines.

Some alterations in the plans for the Publishing House were necessary in that a substation was now required in the basement in which would be distributed the steam to the building, to the Church edifices, to the present Publishing House, and to properties of the Shawmut Realty Trust; and the high-tension electric current be reduced from a voltage of 13,800 to working voltages according to the several needs.

A change from direct to alternating current was made possible, resulting in a reduction of rate and showing a substantial decrease in maintenance cost. Much credit is due the architect, as well as the Building Committee and the Technical Committee of the Church and Publishing Society, for this important development.

Dewatering System Used

On Jan. 2, 1932, it was announced that the last of the 40 dwelling houses on the site was demolished. Since in the Back Bay section of Boston there is a stratum of water underneath the surface of the soil, some method of extracting this water was necessary in order to use a foundation called a spread footing, or concrete pier.

To accomplish this the Moretrench Dewatering System was employed, consisting of a system of well points connected to a common header upon which a pump operates, and thus through this pump system, kept under constant suction, the ground water was held to a level below the foundation base until the entire basement walls and floors were constructed and had received a waterproof coating guaranteed to protect them for many years from the seepage of ground water.

With the soil free from excessive water the workmen were able to go about their tasks 27 feet below the surface as readily as they could above the water line. The excavation began and went rapidly forward, followed by the building of the forms to receive the concrete foundation and basement floor of Section B.

Start of Concrete Work

The first pouring of concrete in the foundations began Jan. 28, and by March a large part of the concrete footings and basement floor and walls of Section B had been completed and the structural steel beams for that part of the work were arriving at the Boston & Albany Railroad yards adjacent, where space had been leased in which to receive supplies and build wooden forms.

By April 100 tons of structural steel had been erected, and the contract was let for Bedford (Indiana) limestone to finish the exterior of Section B, the stone to come from the same quarry that furnished the limestone for the exterior of The Mother Church extension, while the lower course of stone on the exterior was to be of granite ordered through a Concord, N. H., firm, but actually coming from South Berwick, Maine.

By the last of April the remaining business blocks on the site were demolished, the ground entirely cleared, and excavation for Section A completed; and Section B had been constructed of reinforced concrete to the second floor. By the middle of May the footings, basement floor, and walls of Section A had been poured, and Section B was reaching the third floor. Contracts had been let for a sprinkler system protecting the entire building, for the heating and ventilating system already referred to, and for many other features.

In May a tunnel under Norway Street from the new to the present Publishing House, sufficiently commodious to permit passageway from basement to basement, as well as to carry pipes for heating, electrical current, and so forth, was begun. Before the first of June all of the reinforced concrete footings for the entire job were finished.

Steam Lines Nearly Built

The Edison Company was beginning its 8700 feet of steam line trenches beyond its existing lines, all of which is to be completed by Nov. 1, 1932, ready to supply heat to the new Publishing House. In July the limestone for the facing of Section B of the Publishing House was being delivered and erected, the reinforced concrete walls having already reached the penthouse, or fifth story.

By the middle of that month the structural steel for Section A was beginning to arrive at the Boston & Albany Railroad yards, and by Sept. 19 the steel work to the penthouse, or eleventh story, had been erected and the flag was flown by the steel erectors signalizing this fact. Thereafter the flag flies daily until the limestone exterior of the building is completed.

By the early part of October the granite grass course on the exterior of Section A was laid and by Oct. 15 the limestone walls of the first story were almost completed. The tile-reinforced concrete floors in this section of the building have been constructed to the eighth floor and the wooden forms are in process of building at the ninth floor. The steel has been entirely riveted.

The limestone face of the fourth and penthouse stories of Section B, which are set back, is being completed, the workmen's platforms on the exterior of that section and much of the protecting wooden stripping on exposed edges of the stone have been taken down, so that now that part of the building is revealed in something approaching its finished beauty, embellished on the side opposite the original Mother Church edifice by a most fitting text,

THE LORD GAVE THE WORD: GREAT WAS THE COMPANY OF THOSE THAT PUBLISHED IT. PSALMS LXVIII: 11.

Inscriptions on Section A

When the limestone walls of Section A shall have been erected to the fourth story, there will appear on the Massachusetts Avenue end in the attic over the frieze above the third story, this text:

TO PROCLAIM THE UNIVERSAL ACTIVITY AND AVAILABILITY OF TRUTH. MARY BAKER EDDY.

written and published by her in her work, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany (page 353). At either side, respectively, of the main entrance to the Publishing House at the center of Section A on Norway Street will be engraven in the limestone:

SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES AND OTHER WRITINGS BY MARY BAKER EDDY

and

PUBLISHERS OF AUTHORIZED CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LITERATURE JOURNAL QUARTERLY SENTINEL HERALD AND MONITOR

Commodious Lobby Planned

The interior of this beautiful building, as designed by the architect, but not yet fully completed, includes a commodious lobby on the first floor surrounded at the second story by a mezzanine.

Leading from the lobby on the left toward the walled garden will be a large reception room and other accommodations for visitors, also a salesroom; on the right, the city and display section of the Advertising Department of the daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor.

The telephone switchboard and elevators are conveniently located opening from the lobby. Adjacent to the lobby is placed the general shipping room and, with a separate entrance on Clearway Street, the Employment Department. Also on Clearway Street are commodious entrances for automobile trucks to the mailing and receiving platforms for the Publishers' Agent of Mrs. Eddy's Works and for the Publishing Society.

On Norway Street in Section B is an employees' entrance to the plant portion of the building in which are the press room, shipping room, linotype room, bindery and other mechanical departments. On the upper floors of Section A are the offices, the bindery for Mrs. Eddy's Works, taking the place of the separate bindery now housed on St. Stephen Street, committee rooms, and employees' rooms.

Panoramic View of Boston

From the gallery around the ninth floor a panoramic view of Boston and environs can be obtained. An unusual feature of Section A is a room two stories in height shaped like a globe, entered at the first floor level and there crossed by a bridge. The surface of the world is to be depicted on the interior of this globe room.

It is anticipated that Section B will be completed in May, 1933, when the mechanical departments of the Publishing Society will be removed there from their present location at 107 Falmouth Street. In August following, the plans call for the completion of Section A.

Markedly fine building conditions have favored this undertaking. The coördination of effort, the unity of purpose, the orderly efficiency of the workers, aided by the favorable weather, have resulted in a fine quality of attainment, and the generous and loving contributions of Christian Scientists have supported the project adequately from its inception.

World-Wide Support Given

Truly this building, though erected of mortar and stone, expresses the sincere gratitude and hearty support of the Churches of Christ, Scientist, Christian Science Societies, Christian Science Associations of Pupils, and individual Christian Scientists and their friends.

It represents the universality of Christian Science, donations having been received from nearly all countries of the globe, including China, India, Japan, Netherland India, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, Kenya Colony of East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Great Britain, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Bermuda Islands, British West Indies, Canada, and the states and territories of the United States of America.

Contributions have come from people of different nationalities, from children as well as from adults, from the nonaffluent as well as from the wealthy, from members of the Christian Science Church, and from some nonmembers.

Recalls Response in 1902

The field of Christian Science has risen as nobly to the completion of this project as it did to that of building the extension to The Mother Church in 1902 when at the Annual Meeting of the Church Mr. Edward A. Kimball of Chicago, a student of Mrs. Eddy's, made a motion in behalf of the Christian Scientists of the world to contribute any part of $2,000,000 to build an adequate edifice for The Mother Church. Said he, "Our denomination is palpably outgrowing the institutional end thereof. We need to keep pace with our own growth and progress" (Miscellany, page 8).

Since the inception of the new Publishing House, The Christian Science Board of Directors has sent out two circular letters concerning the financing of this Publishing House project and published two announcements or notices in the Christian Science periodicals making the need known.

Following the receipt of their first letter dated Oct. 13, 1931, branch churches and societies of The Mother Church undertook a systematic plan of giving financial support, some to contribute specified amounts during the period of building, others to send stated sums, some to appoint regular or special collections for the purpose.

The Sunday School pupils, too, including those of The Mother Church in Boston, have delighted in giving their pennies, nickels and dimes. Many instances of children earning amounts or saving from their small allowances have been reported, and babes often brought to the Sunday School the small Publishing House contribution envelopes overflowing with their gifts.

Special Services Volunteered

Adults, too, have performed special services voluntarily, have denied themselves that they might, through giving to the Publishing House, where will be published Mrs. Eddy's works and the periodicals she established, show their gratitude for the healing benefits received from her teachings and writings.

There has been no extensive campaign to obtain pledges of support or contributions, no begging or soliciting. The need has been made known and the money has been forthcoming sufficient to meet all obligations as they became due. The Treasurer's dignified standing notice in the periodicals weekly and monthly, the information given weekly in the Christian Science Sentinel and at intervals in The Christian Science Monitor serve to inform their readers of the continuing need of support and of the progress of building, until this structure shall be completed and paid for, a monument to the teachings and labors of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who, alone, has made this achievement possible.

Like The Mother Church extension, of this building also might Mrs. Eddy have written: "Its crowning ultimate rises to a mental monument, a superstructure high above the work of men's hands, even the outcome of their hearts, giving to the material a spiritual significance—the speed, beauty, and achievements of goodness" (Miscellany, page 6:22)

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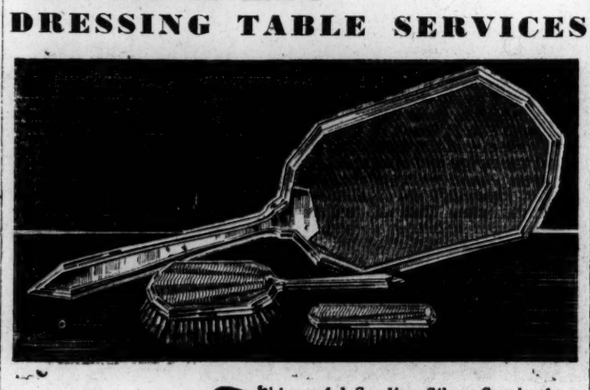

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SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO ACT ON POWER ISSUE

Validity of Certain Features of Flexible Tariff Act to Be Reviewed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court today refused to decide whether the Federal Power Commission has authority to fix original costs and net investments of licensed hydroelectric power developments, the question being presented in a case brought by the Clarion River Power Company at Johnstown, Penna.

The court agreed to review a case involving the validity of certain features of the flexible tariff law, but rejected several appeals questioning the validity of the entire flexible section under which the President can make changes in rates.

The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Company was refused a review to test whether products manufactured on the high seas are subject to import duties.

The court agreed to pass on a case under which the President raised the duty of sodium nitrate imported at New York, brought by the Norwegian Nitrogen Products Company, but denied reviews of cases over Cheese and straw hats involving the legality of the entire flexible system.

The fight of Chicago property owners, contesting real estate taxes assessed by Cook County for 1929, will not be reviewed by the court which refused to grant the petition of Mr. James E. Bistor, and 2500 other real estate owners asking that the court pass on the assessments.

The court consented to pass on the jurisdiction of the Federal courts in New York State to decide the validity of a "stock employees' plan" of the American Tobacco Company, under which 312,968 shares of its common stock B was set aside for sale to employees at $25 a share when it was claimed the stock had a market value of $112 a shares.

Suits brought by Richard Reid Rogers to set aside the plan resulted in the Federal District Court for Southern New York, holding that, as the company was a New Jersey corporation, the controversy should be tried in that state, because its decision required a construction of the laws of that State. The second circuit court of appeals took the same view.

The court today acted on scores of cases which have accumulated during the summer recess, granting reviews in some and denying them in others. Among those granted reviews was the case of the Third National Bank and Trust Co., of Springfield, Mass., and F. M. Jones as executors of the estate of Frederick Harris of Springfield in the decision of lower federal courts sustaining a deficiency tax of $52,561 assessed against the estate.

The United States was granted a review of its claim to title to patents on inventions made by its technical research employees during regular hours of employment, and within the scope of their general employment.

Rockingham Workers Terminate Strike

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Oct. 17 (AP)—Twelve hundred textile operatives, most of them with bare cupboards, prepared to go to work Wednesday, their strike of eight weeks at an end.

The end of the long controversy, which brought joy to most of Rockingham, was reached when the strikers in a secret meeting voted to return to their jobs.

Not a single strike demand was met. These demands included recognition of a union and an increase in pay. When the strikers go back to their tasks, they do so on condition that their present union be disbanded and that they shall have no connection in the future with a union.

News Dispatches By Television

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Eng.—A system of television by radio was demonstrated for the first time during the meeting of the British Association here. The demonstration took the form of sending messages from characters printed on a moving tape which was passed through a transmitter at the Marconi laboratories at Chelmsford. The messages were read like a moving sign on a ground-glass screen, in a receiver in York, nearly 200 miles away. The words moved at speeds varying from 60 per minute upwards.

Three different types of television receivers were shown. These were the television "news" receiver, with its ground-glass screen 25 ins. by 3 ins. for the reception of printed messages; the television "broadcast" receiver giving a moving picture on a screen 8 ins. by 8 ins.; and a "projector" receiver capable of throwing a moving picture onto a white screen four feet square.

Hitherto one of the chief difficulties with which television by radio has had to contend is that a wide range of frequencies has been necessary in order to get a satisfactory reproduction of the half-tones in a picture. For the reproduction of plain black block letters on a white ground the frequency band can be greatly cut down, so that it is claimed that any wavelength up to 3000 meters can be used with only so much ether disturbance as is caused by ordinary broadcasting.

Quebec Teachers Urge Foreign Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Over 2000 Protestant school teachers attended an educational convention here from all parts of the Province of Quebec. That European schools devote four years to elementary education and seven to secondary, while in Canada the system is reversed, and that it was time for Canada to fall in line with European ideas, was the consensus of the delegates.

School teaching, like every other business, is being tested today, declared Mr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education of Quebec. He urged teachers to greater earnestness than ever before in order to meet this test. "The school must succeed. If education fails, the foundation of the civilized world totters."

Urging teachers to use Canada as the starting ground for every subject, Canon Chartier said that Canadian history and geography should be mastered first, and that of the rest of the world then learned in its relation to the home product. Even mathematics could be given a Canadian value by basing its problems on local conditions.

Time Steals Two Ten-Thousandths Of Inch From Royal Standard Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng. — Two ten-thousandths of an inch have disappeared from the Imperial Standard Yard since it was constructed, and an apparatus has been evolved to keep a check on the future behavior of the yardstick. This is revealed by Mr. J. E. Sears and Mr. H. Barrell, of the Metrology Department of the National Physical Laboratory, who have described the new apparatus for the Royal Society.

The object of the apparatus is to "determine the relationship between wave-lengths and the fundamental standards of length." By means of the wave-length comparator—the name by which the apparatus is known—it will be possible to compare the length of a wave of red light issuing from a radium lamp with the lengths of the present fundamental standards of length known as the Imperial Standard Yard and the International Prototype Metre.

It is anticipated that it may be possible in the future to supersede the present definition of the units of length, which is based on the distances between terminal lines marked on these standards, by a definition in terms of the "natural" standard of length offered by the wavelength of a monochromatic ray of light. Among the advantages to be obtained in making this change are the avoidance of the risks of variation and damage associated with the present material standards. The accuracy of measurement afforded by the new unit corresponds to about one-millionth of an inch in a yard.

The discovery focuses attention on the fact that the British standard yard was badly injured when the Houses of Parliament were burned down in 1834. The yard then in vogue dated to 1758-1760, when it was standardized by Parliament. The standard was lost sight of after the fire, but it was again brought to light in 1891.

QUEBEC EXPERIENCES ILLICIT LIQUOR SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — That the Quebec Province system of liquor control is not all that its advocates claim for it is demonstrated by several instances of the illicit sale of liquor in various sections of the Province. The latest is at St. Hyacinthe, where the campaign against the illegal manufacture and sale of liquor has resulted in several prosecutions.

Men have just been sentenced to jail and fined for being in possession of a still, others have been sentenced to prison for selling liquor without a permit, while at St. Michael de Rougemont another man has been found in possession of a large still.

NEW RIVER NAVIGABLE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The power commission held today that the New River in Virginia is navigable and hence a federal license is necessary for development of power projects there.

Linking Three English Towns

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Topical Press Agency

LAST ACT IN NEW BOROUGH

Lord Ashcombe, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, Handing Charter to the Mayor, Mr. J. D. Firniston.

OLD COMMUNITIES IN ENGLAND UNITE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Many citizens turned out in the costumes of a former century to take part in the celebrations connected with the granting of a Royal Charter to Barnes, which sees Barnes, Mortlake and East Sheen incorporated into an independent borough. The charter of the new borough was granted to the burgesses by the King.

Thousands of persons gathered on Barnes Common to hear the charter proclaimed, and in the streets of the town to watch the passing of a pageant which linked the new community with associations dating to Saxon times.

Barnes has been granted a mayor, corporation and a coat of arms, although the locality retains many of its rural characteristics, having hundreds of acres of common and park lands within its boundary. Incorporation generally follows the growth of populations in industrial areas.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Miss Betty Frenz, College Point, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary B. Riley.
Miss Harriet E. Richmond, Adams, Mass.
Mrs. H. E. Harrington, Adams, Mass.
H. E. Harrington, Adams, Mass.
A. J. Chapman, New Orleans, La.
Kathleen R. Arney, New York, N. Y.
Elsie M. Boyle, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice M. Arney, London, Eng.
Mrs. Gussie Budge, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Margie Walton, Homestead, Fla.
Mrs. Martha L. Murray, Coral Gables, Fla.
Mrs. Lue G. Lewis, Gouverneur, N. Y.
Mrs. Beulah E. Hifter, Pittsfield, Mass.

SUNDAY

Mrs. J. M. Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Adeline R. King, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Worthington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mae Copland Flamhaft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vivian Flamhaft, Wellesley, Mass.
Jean Flamhaft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. J. Koorevaar, Apeldoorn, Netherlands.
Henry C. Taylor, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Alice R. Taylor, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. J. R. Wyeth, Palm Beach, Fla.
Isabel Darlington, West Chester, Penna.
Miss Mary Jane Hannor, New York, N. Y.
Margaret A. Heydebruch, Hillside, N. J.
Thomas A. Hill, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. Helen James O'Brien, Hamilton, Ohio.
Miss H. Frances J. O'Brien, Hamilton, Ohio.
Arnold Bamberger, Baltimore, Md.
Miss S. E. Young, Somerville, Mass.
Josephine R. Mitchell, West Gardiner, Maine.
Harry L. Mitchell, West Gardiner, Maine.
Laurette Lauri, Rhodesia, South Africa.
Archibald M. O'Brien, Hamilton, Ohio.

CANADIAN BAR JOINS AMERICAN TO OUTLAW WAR

Head of Association There Says Stimson Cleared Disputed Points

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — The Canadian Bar will march side by side with American legal experts in furthering by every means in their power the substitution of reason for force in the settlement of all international disputes, Mr. Newton W. Rowell, president of the Canadian Bar Association, promised at the closing banquet of the American Bar Association's convention, here Saturday.

Other speakers at the closing session included Associate Owen J. Roberts, of the United States Supreme Court, who reviewed the changing forms of procedure in the highest court and Mr. Owen D. Young of New York, who held that complicated legal procedure must be corrected before any successful economic planning can be accomplished.

Reviewing no table developments in international relationships in the last year, Mr. Rowell said that the interpretation placed upon the Kellogg pact by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has largely removed any basis of criticism of the pact in Canada.

"It is of real importance to Canada," the head of the Canadian bar declared. "One objection sometimes urged in Canada to the obligation which we have assumed under the Covenant of the League of Nations is that Canada might in the discharge of her obligations under the covenant find herself committed to a course of action which conceivably might bring her into conflict with the principles of neutrality which your nation has so vigorously championed. . . . the interpretation which Mr. Stimson has placed, and I believe properly placed, upon the Kellogg-Briand peace pact will largely remove the basis for this criticism."

Mr. Rowell desribed Mr. Stimson's interpretation as a declaration of "paramount significance and importance to all interested in the cause of world peace."

A view that the processes of law must be quickened to catch up with the rapid advancement of business was advanced by Mr. Young. "As business becomes more integrated in the nation, we must have either more uniform laws in the states or a centralized law in Washington," he predicted.

Mr. Young said that "at some other time," he would like to suggest the formation of official advisory planning groups for the law, both in federal and state governments. "Such groups," he explained, "could coördinate and unify our existing rules and diminish the confusion which arises from the addition of many thousands of legislative acts every few years."

The legal profession should constitute itself as a "street sweeping department" to clean up controversies over things already done such as questions of money, where the law is too slow and expensive, Mr. Young suggested, and as a "street-laying-out department to plan and construct for the future."

Mr. Clarence E. Martin of Martinsburg, W. Va., in his inaugural address, announced that under the leadership of the last president, Mr. Guy A. Thompson, 5000 new names have been added to the rolls of the bar association, making a net increase of 1500 members. The finances of the association are in a better condition than in any other period of its history, he announced.

Roumanians Seek To Stop Dueling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—A step toward the abolition of dueling in Roumania has been taken by the Executive Committee of the Peasant Party, which has decided that any of its members accepting a challenge to a duel will be immediately dismissed from the organization.

Heretofore parliamentary debates have frequently led to duels. Everyone accused of reprehensible acts has felt it his duty to defend his honor by challenging his critic to a duel. Seconds are appointed and the parties in conflict go to some secluded spot to "settle their differences." In almost every case they shoot in the air and casualties rarely occur. It is generally conceded that the whole procedure is a farce, rendering the conception of honor ridiculous.

Left wing parties are as much under the spell of this medieval custom as the old aristocratic groups. So it is considered encouraging in many quarters that Dr. Nicolai Lupu, chief of a small but growing Peasant Party, has taken a decisive stand against this social comedy.

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FROM THE FIRST FLOOR SALON

BARKERS Fashion Salons are always replete with a full interpretation of the Newest Season's Models. In the Coat Salon a wonderful variety of Style presents the full exposition of Winter Fashion . . . A glimpse below will reveal some of the latest "style" points and the extraordinary standard of value offered at Barkers this week.

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THE BARKER SPECIALITY ALL PURPOSE TWEED COAT. This excellent tailored coat is fashioned in a soft all wool tweed, very modern, and entirely durable and light. The cut and details are studied to become all figures, and the coat may be worn with or without waistbelt. There is a lining throughout and the shades available are Brogue Brown, Jacobean Brown, Speedwell Blue, Sporting Fawn, Beech, Sable, Nutria, Mid Grey, Camel and Covert. Fittings: small, medium, average stock, full and outsize. PRICE 25/9

THE BARKER MILITARY LEATHER COAT. A feature of this garment is the specially selected leather used, renowned for satisfaction and perfect durability. Every garment is guaranteed and the cut is perfect and the details studied for practical smartness. An outstanding feature is the ample fullness and the extra knee wrap for comfort and protection, car wear and weather variations. The throughout lining is soft and snug, and is in a check design. In correct leather shades of Bottle, Moorland-green, Navy, Maples-blue, Sable, Sporting Tan, New Wine, also Black. Fittings: small/45, medium/46, average stock/47, full/48 and OS/49. PRICE 50/-

OS and XOS, 63/-

A SMART AND PRACTICAL EARLY WINTER COAT perfectly tailored with the new strapped seamed back, sufficiently fitting to be very modern and yet straight enough to become all figures. The luxurious collar and deep gauntlet cuffs are of selected quality Australian Opossum. The cloth used is a good quality all wool diagonal Boucle. The coat boasts a lining throughout to tone, and is smartest in Jacobean-brown, Speedwell-blue, Navy, Black and dark Garnet. Fittings: small, medium, average stock, full and outsize. PRICE 63/-

LUXURIOUS AND PRACTICAL WINTER COAT of soft modern all wool Boucle. The generous collar is of Opossum dyed to tone and the luxurious fur lining is of real Hamster or Squirrel locke. The feature of this excellent coat is its perfect warmth without weight, general efficiency, and practical smartness for all occasions. In this season's smart shades of Navy, dark Wine, New Grey, Nut Brown, Sable Brown, also Black. Fittings: small/46, medium/46, average stock/48, full/49 and OS/50. PRICE (in Hamster) 94/6 In Squirrel Locke, 98/6.

DIGNIFIED EARLY WINTER COAT fashioned in the new Boucle cloth, hardwearing and of good appearance. The coat is detailed with tailored inset seaming giving a slim fitting effect. The coat is suitable for all figures and combines winter comforts with practical smartness. There is a handsome collar of Persian Lamb and the coat is lined throughout. Smart shades for winter are Jacobean-brown, Speedwell-blue, Navy, also Black. Fittings: small, medium, average stock, full and outsize. PRICE 63/-

A COAT FOR EARLY WINTER WEAR which makes its appeal with its Quality, excellent workmanship and modish details — these features combined with Barker value make this coat a suitable purchase for all pockets and figures. The adjustable collar is of selected quality Opossum soft and becoming and the material is a winter weight Cheviot velour, smart and durable. The coat is lined throughout and is available in Navy, Black, New Wine, Nun's Grey, Sable, Speedwell-blue. Fittings: small, medium, average stock, full and OS. PRICE 47/9

THE BARKER SERVICE COAT for smart wear and general efficiency excellently tailored in soft diagonal cord, with collar of good quality, reliable Skunk or Australian Opossum. The special feature is a lining throughout of Ashtead "Satin Twill" providing ideal warmth and protection with perfect lightness. The colours available are Navy, Black, Jacobean-brown and Speedwell-blue. Fittings: small, medium, average stock, full and outsize. PRICE 55/9

THE BARKER FUR LINED COAT. Excellent tailoring combined with practical details, and an entire suitability for all figures make this coat worthy of special notice. The material used is a good quality all wool tweed of modern design, and the three quarter lining is of selected quality Susliki—light, warm and ideally protective. In Tweed effects of Nut Brown, Sable Brown, Beaver and Beech. Sizes: small/46, medium/46, average stock/48, full/49 and OS/50 ins. PRICE 31/6

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PAN-AMERICAN AIR LINE SHOWS GREAT STRIDES

Fifth Anniversary Marks Operation of 22,000 Miles of Airways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 17—Five years ago today, a little air line began operations carrying mail and passengers the 90 miles between Key West, Fla., and Havana, Cuba. Today that line has grown to a great system which operates 22,000 miles of airways on regular schedules, serving 32 countries and colonies of Latin America with air mail, passenger and express service. This makes Pan American Airways System the largest international air line in the world.

This system has made Florida the new boundary line between North and South America. Traffic has steadily increased until a total of more than 144,000 people and 8,000,000 pounds of mail have been carried between Latin-American ports and the United States, where terminals are maintained at Miami, Fla., and Brownsville, Texas.

At a time when surface transportation has shown a decided falling off, it is interesting to note that air travel throughout the Western Hempisphere has shown a steady increase. Especially throughout South America, citizens of all countries show an appreciation of this means of travel.

An Increase of 6000

A recently completed report shows that passengers carried on these airways linking the countries of South and Central America with the North American continent increased by 6000 in the first half of this year over the number carried in the same period of 1931. At some airports on the system demands for transportation were so great that there were constant waiting lists of as many as 60 passengers.

A good part of the increase of the Pan American system is said to be due to the more extensive travel of Latin-American business men to North America and of North American business men to Latin-American countries, a helpful sign for better understanding and more profitable commercial relations.

Revival of international trade throughout the western hemisphere is also seen in the announcement that air express traffic on Pan American lines over the Caribbean Sea has increased nearly 300 per cent since July 1. Shipments were confined to no one line of merchandise, but included various consignments. The increase is not due to a few unusually large shipments, but to a great increase in number of shipments, many from companies or individuals using air express for the first time.

In these five years two airports have grown to 127 active bases. A fleet of 108 airships has just been increased by the addition of a third 48-passenger flying boat, sister ship to the American and Caribbean Clippers, which is now undergoing test flights at the Coconut Grove base.

System Supplies 2016 Persons

Employees in Miami have increased from 11 to 309. The entire system employs 2016 men and women. Miami has become the chief operating and overhaul base of the system and accommodates 29,000 passengers a year traveling by air to and from the West Indies, Central and South America, in addition to the large amounts of air mail and express. The total pay roll and expenditure for company supplies amounts to well over $1,000,000 in Miami annually, making this one of the most important industries in the community.

Congratulating Pan American Airways on its fifth anniversary, Señor J. A. Montalvo, Postmaster-General of Cuba, has just issued the following statement, in part: "On this fourth anniversary of the inauguration of international air mail from Miami to all Latin-American countries, by Pan American Airways, allow me first to congratulate the American Post Office Department for its ample vision of the future and its sustained efforts to offer to the American people, and to the people south of the United States, the means to conquer distance by the establishment of air mail. My congratulations must also be received by Pan American Airways, for the splendid bravery in undertaking what five years ago was considered a risky enterprise, and for the efficiency shown in both air mail and passenger service.

"I do not think of anything better than air mail and air passenger transportation to bring about a better knowledge and understanding among all the people of America, North and South. What we need is the constructive force of friendship among nations, not the destructive force of misunderstanding."

Surprise Due From 'Forgotten Woman'

(Continued from Page 1)

tion over the country. Whether or not newspapers are willing to print their message, the local unions, made up chiefly of earnest home women, are equipped to put it out. In recent months, for example, these women distributed 6,000,000 leaflets giving brief point-by-point answers to arguments against prohibition.

Radio Widely Utilized

Another medium at their disposal is the radio. Latest reports show that 389 W. C. T. U. women are broadcasting regularly, Mrs. Boole said.

The most effective education, however, in the temperance leader's judgment, is the mouth-to-mouth variety. If every W. C. T. U. woman studies the literature sent to her and talks to her neighbors about it, a powerful educational drive will be set in motion, she said.

The immediate task of the W. C. T. U. is that of "getting out the vote" in the national election. A recent leaflet printed by the W. C. T. U. presents in graphic form the reason why a large vote helps the cause of temperance. An analysis of 131 wet-dry elections is shown with a chart, which indicates that "drys always win when more than 70 per cent of the adults vote."

Whatever the outcome of this or any other election, the W. C. T. U. is bent on continuing its educational drive under full steam, Mrs. Boole said. On Jan. 16 "Prohibition Day" is to be observed with a great rally of dry organizations, details of which are to be worked out after the election.

Drys in Wyoming Rise To Defeat Expression Of Repeal Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 17—Dry forces in Wyoming have united in a campaign to defeat a prohibition repeal referendum, advisory in character, appearing on the November ballot as follows: "Shall the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes be repealed?"

Although its approval would have no legal effect, dry leaders point out that it might influence the State Legislature, which meets in January, to repeal the penalties for liquor violations contained in existing state laws. The Legislature, it is said, might also attempt to repeal the state prohibition laws, although this action would not become effective until after the voters had approved it at the general election two years from now.

Wyoming went dry six months before national prohibition was adopted. Politically, the State has been, according to political observers, about two to one dry since the law went into effect.

Mr. P. P. Anderson, Basin publisher and state chairman of the Republican Party, says that the country vote, which constitutes about 60 per cent of the 75,000 total, will remain dry. The referendum is avoided as a party issue by both Republicans and Democrats.

Increased school enrollment and economic gains are seen by Mr. John Charles Thompson, editor of the State Tribune (Cheyenne), as principal reasons for favoring prohibition.

Cattle and livestock are the mainstay of Wyoming farms and bring about 75 per cent of the farmer's cash income. Grains constitute only about 5 per cent of his income, so the talk of wet interests about the havoc wrought on grains falls on deaf ears in Wyoming.

Mr. Ira Sisco, deputy commissioner of the Wyoming State law enforcement department, said: "Once in a while I hear a police official say that the prohibition law can't be enforced, and I feel sorry for that man because I know he has been hemmed in by four walls, and has seen only one side of life for so long that he has concluded lawbreakers are more powerful than the law. When he has reached that conclusion, he has lost his principal effectiveness as an officer.

"Of course drinking has decreased! I know from the proofs constantly before me. I know from the lack of homes in want because their money has gone for liquor. I know from the decrease of drunken men seen on the street. The prohibition law deserves the support of every peace officer."

Kansas Republican Women Begin Dry Law Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSAWATOMIE, Kan. — A six weeks' intensive educational program for the benefit of women voters is being supported by the Kansas Women's Republican Club, under the direction of Mrs. J. P. Cowden, director of the Second Congressional District. It is the purpose to make all of the appeals and discussions end with inspirational talks relating to the prohibition cause.

At a recent meeting of the club an antiwet resolution was signed by 600 Miami County residents. Mrs. D. A. January, who wrote the resolution, declared that now to give the cloak of respectability to the liquor traffic by legalizing it would be going backward at least 100 years. The resolution opposed "any principle or policy that would in the least indicate or result in any backward step on prohibition or that would in any way extend or enlarge the sale of intoxicating liquors, or that would in any way give encouragement to the liquor traffic."

The resolution closed with the following words: "The women of this Republican Club, along with the men, are in earnest, and will see to it that those who champion the liquor cause face certain defeat in November. These women are alert and are informed and prefer gracefully to check the Epicurians than to endanger the peace and progress of America by a backward step."

Chicago Salvation Army Fights for Dry Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—"Down with strong drink and up with the man" is the war cry of Col. George H. Davis, prominent Salvation Army worker here, in fighting for prohibition.

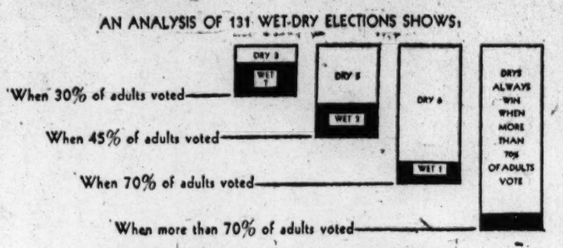
On all sides, Salvation Army workers in Chicago have found that as liquor has been put down with the advent of prohibition, the man—or woman—who once came to the army for help because of the effects of drinking has been greatly benefited, said Colonel Davis in an interview. For the physical, mental and spiritual value of prohibition, and not for any political reasons whatever, the Salvation Army is continuing to fight the return of the licensed liquor traffic.

"The Salvation Army does not find in these days of prohibition, in its work on the streets and in what is called the lower section of our cities, the open saloon pouring out an array of drunken men, mostly young men, as was the case in pre-prohibition days," Colonel Dayis said.

"The open saloon is gone, and as a result drunken men on the streets of our cities have become such an exception as to be a rarity. They are so few in proportion to the whole as to be like the 'proverbial hen's teeth.'

"Very little of our family welfare relief work in these days of prohibition is occasioned by strong drink. In pre-prohibition days from 60 to 90 per cent was the result of drink on the part of one or other of the parents. Today it is the result of other unfortunate circumstances; seldom if ever is it drink."

THE LARGER THE VOTE THE LARGER THE DRY PERCENTAGE


AN ANALYSIS OF 131 WET-DRY ELECTIONS SHOWS:
When 30% of adults voted
When 45% of adults voted
When 70% of adults voted
When more than 70% of adults voted
DRY 3
WET 1
DRY 5
WET 3
DRY 6
WET 1
DRYS ALWAYS WIN WHEN MORE THAN 70% OF ADULTS VOTE
GET OUT THE VOTE!
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Citizenship Department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Uses the Above Diagram to Illustrate the Importance of "Getting Out the Vote." "The Voter," They Point Out, "Who Hopes to Gain by His Vote Either Some Financial Advantage or the Liquor He Wants, Will Always Be at the Polls." The Voter, They Say, Who Wants Prohibition to Continue Should Also Be There.

League Approves Secretariat Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

France. He is of retiring disposition and has not attempted to push himself forward in League affairs. Formerly an official in the French Ministry of Finance he has undertaken important missions in many countries both as a representative of the French Government and of the League, and has attended principal international financial conferences since the World War. He was one of the negotiators of the economic conference in 1927.

Smaller States Gain

Thorough reorganization of the principal offices of the League Secretariat has been provided for by the Assembly just ended. Fundamental rules have been laid down governing elections to these posts. The chief result is in giving small states more authority in League activities and preventing monopolization of the high offices by any one power.

Henceforth there will be two deputy secretary-generalships instead of one. One will be held by a representative of a great power having a permanent seat on the Council and the other will be the nominee of one of the small countries. For the present one of the deputies will be an Italian, probably the Italian Ambassador to Vienna, Signor Giacinto Auriti. There will be three undersecretaries as in the past. For the present they will be chosen from Great Britain, Germany and Japan.

The new rule provides that not more than two high offices in the Secretariat can be held by officials of the same nationality and representation must be given as far as possible to the world's principal geographical divisions. It is fashionable in Geneva to describe the session just closed as a "do nothing Assembly," but examination of its work has revealed definite accomplishments in addition to the constitutional arrangements just mentioned.

Lytton Report Received

The Assembly received with great interest the Lytton report which will serve as the basis of its consideration of the Chino-Japenese dispute when it meets in extraordinary session next month.

The proceedings were also marked by the first successful completion of the experiment in the field of mandates inaugurated by the peace treaties. Complete termination of British supervision over Irak was accompanied by the Arab Kingdom's election to the League Oct. 3.

Sir John Simon in welcoming Irak to membership said: "When the mandatory régime was instituted there were not wanting critics and cynics who hinted that the whole mandatory system had been devised merely as a cloak for colonization and annexation. The admission of Irak as a member of the League is a sufficiently emphatic answer to that suspicion."

By way of preparing for the World Economic Conference the League has nominated a committee of experts headed by Dr. G. Bachmann, president of the Swiss National Bank, to draw up a scheme for establishing the monetary normalization fund recommended by the Stresa conference.

Information on Loans

Following the visit to Geneva of Sir Austen Chamberlain as representative of the League Loans Committee, London, the League instructed its financial committee to "give particular attention to the League's responsibilities in connection with loans issues under its auspices and advise when any further remedial action can be taken at the present time."

The League has approved holding an economic conference of truly world-wide scope in London.

In connection with the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay, this Assembly has listened to the declarations by spokesmen of both countries that they intend to submit difficulties of procedure to peaceful settlement. The League Council has gone a step further than before in this affair in recommending to the Committee of Neutrals at Washington that the governments should be asked to withdraw their forces to such a distance from one another as to do away with the risk of clashes, and has proposed to dispatch commissions of neutral military officers to the spot as quickly as possible.

The problem of disarmament has been transferred from the League Assembly's hands to the General Disarmament Conference. It thus had been to some extent removed from the conference in order to attempt its solution by conversations held elsewhere. Geneva feels this change in method has not produced any results which indicate its improvement over the League's way of doing business.

Achievement in Liberia

The Mackenzie mission to Liberia, which stopped the fighting and restored normal conditions among the Kru tribes is another notable accomplishment recorded by this Assembly. It has revealed the need for prompt action concerning loan agreement between the Firestone interests and the Liberian Government.

Radio-Equipped Plane To Scout Forest Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Oct. 17—The forestry division of the Conservation Department of New York State is equipping a new Waco cabin airplane with radio to combat forest fires. There were 2000 such fires last year, and it is expected that the new equipment will reduce the losses greatly.

Mr. A. L. Leo-Wolf of Albany is pilot of this plane, which seats four passengers and carries duplex telephone equipment with a sending and receiving range of 100 miles. Also a portable ground station is carried.

The plane will be stationed in Albany, where it is expected to have a ground station at the State Office Building. In addition to doing patrol duty to spot fires, the pilot also will be on call to go into the affected area with a ranger and fly over the fire. He or his observer will utter any suggestions or directions into the mouthpiece as they fly along. The ranger at the portable station will pass them along to the fire fighters.

RACIAL RIFTS ON DECLINE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Report Urges Education as Way to Smooth Differences With Natives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Relations between Europeans and the native inhabitants of South Africa are changing for the better, and a closer sympathy is being shown by the white man to the problems affecting his black neighbors.

Observers who have studied the political, social and economic conditions of this area during the past 10 and 15 years indicate that the white man's attitude to the native is mellowing. Knowledge of facts is having a solvent effect on fear and prejudice—which are viewed as having been among the chief causes of former European hostility toward the natives.

The changed attitude has been emphasized in recent weeks, since the Native Economic Commission issued a report concerning problems of race relations in the country. The committee was appointed to investigate the economic and social conditions of natives, especially in the large towns, and to report on the economic and social effects upon the European and indigenous population of the residence of natives in urban areas.

The report stressed the need for education as a means of removing economic maladjustments, indicating that South Africa's problem emerged from the fact that millions of inhabitants are held in the grip of superstition and of an antiprogressive social system.

Those people who have the interests of the natives at heart have welcomed the report as indicating a great step forward to the solution and the proper treatment of race problems in South Africa. What was formerly condemned or ridiculed as idealistic and impractical has now become the finding of a commission, appointed by a Government whose native policy has frequently been called harsh and repressive.

In all the universities there are now Bantu study circles which are clearly beginning to exercise an influence on the thought of the students and of the general public. There are in all the large, and in many of the small, towns joint councils of Europeans and natives. The council in Johannesburg has been successful in influencing public opinion toward more liberal thought.

Recently in Kingwilliamstown, a town in the heart of a district in the Cape Province, where there is a large native population, a meeting of European women of all political parties was held to discuss the treatment of natives in certain parts of the Union.

The Institute of Race Relations, which was established for the study of the many problems of race relations in the Union, is helping to clarify public opinion. The institute has received generous grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and from the Phelps Stokes Fund of that city.

For those taking a long view, there is, despite much that is regrettable in the treatment of natives, good ground for comfort in what is being achieved.

VOTE--How Many Women Do?

OHIO

According to estimates by the Secretary of State, women constitute 30 per cent of the electors who voted in the 1932 primary election. This figure, he feels, will be increased to 40 per cent in the Nov. 8 election. In addition, he estimates that 75 per cent of the women of the State would vote if the election was of special interest to them due to some special issue or question.

Ohio election laws provide for absentee voting. Any qualified voter who finds he will be absent unavoidably from his county on election day, and that such absence will be at a distance of more than 10 miles from the precinct in which he is a qualified voter, may vote by absentee ballot.

Application for a ballot may be made through use of application blanks, either in person at the office of the Board of Elections or by mail.

If the clerk finds the elector qualified, he issues the ballot, the envelope in which the ballot is to be placed, upon the face of which is printed among other things an affidavit as to the qualifications of the elector, and a larger envelope for returning the ballot to the Board of Elections.

No date is mentioned for closing of the application period, but voters who are or will be absent from their counties are advised to apply for a ballot at once so they may have ample time to vote.

The Secretary of State's office furnishes Congressional maps to all voters who wish to know in what congressional district they live. In addition, lists of members of Congress from each district are supplied.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

New York Relief Records Bulge In Last Six Months

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—New York City spent a total of $183,481,502 on public relief between Jan. 1, 1929, and June 30, 1932, nearly one-third of the amount having been dispensed in the last six-months period, according to figures compiled by Mr. Frank J. Taylor, commissioner of public welfare.

This amount, which does not include expenditures by charitable organizations and by the city in health activities, was revealed when Mr. Taylor made public statistics which he submitted to Mr. Joseph McKee, acting Mayor, Saturday. More than 2,000,000 persons were aided by the disbursements, he said.

The analysis, which showed that more than $50,000,000 of the total was spent in the first six months of 1932, indicated that expenditures for this year would far exceed those in previous years, and that they might reach $100,000,000, or three times the amount spent in 1929.

The total number of men, women and children now receiving relief in New York City is 775,967, according to a chart submitted with the statistics. This number is about equal to the 1928 census figures for Boston, St. Louis or Baltimore, or to the combined population in 1928 of Newark and Jersey City.

AUSTRIA CALLS FEY TO GOVERNMENT POST

VIENNA, Oct. 17 (AP)—Maj. Emil Fey, former leader of the Vienna Heimwehr, was appointed today as Secretary of State for Public Security. The appointment followed political disturbances yesterday in which two national Socialists and a policeman were killed.

HELEN KELLER HONORED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Miss Helen Keller, the famous American blind writer, whose recent visit to Great Britain roused great interest, has been appointed a vice-president of the National Institute for the Blind. During her visit to this country she was received by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and the University of Glasgow conferred on her the degree of Doctor of Laws.

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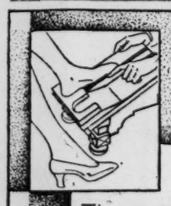

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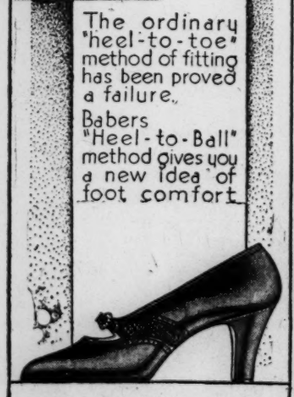

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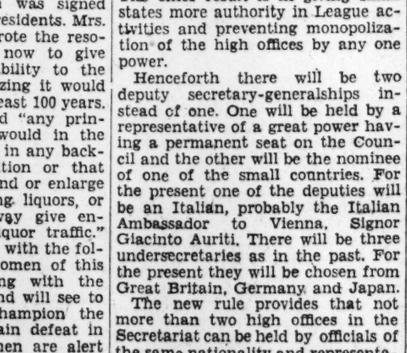

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Peeps at Bygone Days

Joe, Who Lived in Wisconsin

By KATE ARCHIBALD

JOE was a little boy who lived in the thumb of a mitten. He actually did, as you will see if you look at a map of Wisconsin. In the northern part on Lake Michigan you will find the shape of a mitten and Joe lived on Green Bay, which forms the thumb.

Green Bay was always interesting. In summer there were the steamboats and smaller boats and in winter when the Bay was frozen over it was busy with the traffic of sleighs and horse sleds. There was skating and sledding all winter long where Joe lived but there was no skiing in those days. The Fox River which empties into Green Bay was covered with ice as smooth as glass, excellent for skating and so thick that teams crossed on the ice instead of using the bridge.

It was easier and quicker to travel by sleigh or bob-sled over the snow than it was to travel by wagon in the summer time, so most of the traveling was done in the winter. Lawyers held court in February each year, for then the ice was good and thick and they could visit the towns around Green Bay by traveling over the ice.

Joe thought no more of a sleigh ride than most children think of riding in a street car; it was the usual way to go. All sleighs had to have bells because they moved so silently that the bells were necessary to give warning of their approach. They made a gay jingle on winter afternoons when many sleighs were traveling up and down the main streets.

Out on Green Bay were small huts on the ice. Joe knew what they were, for his father had taken him out to visit them. They belonged to fishermen who fished through a hole in the ice. When the ice which formed the floor of the hut became too dirty the fishermen would shove their huts over the ice to a new spot, bore a hole and fish there for a while.

Another busy sight which Joe never tired of watching was the harvesting of ice. Men with horses would mark the ice into squares with a marker that worked like a plow; then other men would saw the squares through. Men with long spikes would next push the blocks loose and guide them to a chute where they were carried up into the ice houses and packed in sawdust to be kept until the following summer.

Behind Green Bay were "the woods." That is the way everyone spoke of the great forests of pine stretching for miles inland. Joe always wanted to go into the woods, and one of the happiest experiences of his childhood was when his father took him up to see his Uucle Ambrose in a logging camp.

It was to be a long, cold ride so Joe's mother dressed him accordingly. He wore a sealskin cap with ear-laps and over that his mother tied a tippet until all that could be seen of Joe's face were his eyes and nose. He wore red woolen mittens which his grandma had knitted and which were always fastened with a cord through his sleeves so that he wouldn't lose them. He wore nice, warm wristlets also knitted by his grandma. He wore two pair of woolen socks inside of his boots, which had red tops and copper toes.

* * *

For nearly a whole day they drove over the snow between the tall, green pines, their sleigh bells making merry music all the way. It was almost dark when they reached the camp and there they found Uncle Ambrose living in a wigwam. It was the first wigwam Joe had ever seen.

It was made by taking slender young trees and sticking them into the ground in a circle ten or twelve feet in diameter. After the poles were firmly planted they were bent toward a center and bound together, making a round roof like a half cocoanut. Skins and blankets were laid over the poles and when the snow came and froze there, it made a good warm covering for all winter.

Joe was glad when they started for the cookhouse for supper. From all directions loggers, dressed in their warm mackinaws and mukluks and fur caps and big fur-lined mittens, were coming in. The snow creaked crisply under foot; their breath formed little clouds in the intense cold.

How beautifully warm and bright and light the cookhouse looked to little Joe. It must have been in contrast with the outside that it seemed so brilliantly lighted, for there were only candles to give light. Kerosene lamps were used in the towns but not yet in the camps.

For supper they had bean soup, pork and beans, dried-apple pie and dried-apple sauce. It was like a feast to hungry Joe.

When the candles burned low, the camp steward would go around from candle to candle with a pair of snuffers and cut off the charred wick. After that the candles would flare up bright again. The snuffers were like large scissors with a little box attached to catch the charred bits.

Much of the logging was done in the winter because then it was easier to move the logs over the snow on bob-sleds to the banks of the nearest streams. When the streams thawed in the spring the logs came floating down to the sawmills. Such a sight as it was in the spring to see the rivers filled with pushing, grinding, crowding, jamming logs moving downstream!

* * *

It is really hard to say whether Joe had more fun in the summer or in winter. In the summer Green Bay was made lively with the coming and going of "propellers." That is what they called the steamboats because of the stern wheel or propeller. There was the "propeller for Buffalo" and the one that went to Chicago.

Joe, watching them come and go, decided that some day he should be captain of a "propeller" and stand on the bridge of the boat and call out his orders to the men below.

Joe also wished, oh, so much, that some day he might have something to do with a fire engine. In the town where Joe lived there was Engine Number One and Engine Number Two and their companies. These companies were rivals just as baseball or football teams are today.

They had races to see which could go faster and which engine could throw a higher stream. The companies also gave picnics, dances and excursions. Everyone in town was an admirer of either "Number One" or of "Number Two." Joe's family were on the side of Number Two. One of Joe's favorite games was to play fire engine.

Another game of Joe's was to give a magic lantern show in his barn. He earned the magic lantern himself by getting subscriptions to the Youth's Companion. How much Joe enjoyed reading the Youth's Companion! How much did most of the boys and girls of those days enjoy reading the Youth's Companion!

Joe had work to do, too; one task that he always remembered was that of helping his mother each autumn when she made mincemeat. There were no food choppers in those days and the materials that went into the mince meat had to be chopped with a chopping knife in a wooden chopping bowl.

"Chop, chop, chop, chop—chop, chop, chop, chop," Joe would keep on chopping all Saturday morning. When he grew up he seldom saw a food chopper without being thankful that they had been invented. If he had only had one when he was a boy.

The Oneida Indian reservation was not far from Green Bay and Joe was quite used to seeing Indians about. One of the things that he wondered about them was why Indian babies never cry. He saw them strapped to the backs of the squaws but he never heard one of them cry.

Even in the very cold winters while white people went about bundled in heavy clothing, the Indians wore very few clothes. A story that Joe used to hear his father tell was of an old Indian who was met by a white woman one day in winter.

"Aren't you cold!" she exclaimed.

"Is lady's face cold?" he returned.

When she told him that it was not, he explained, "Indian, he face all over."

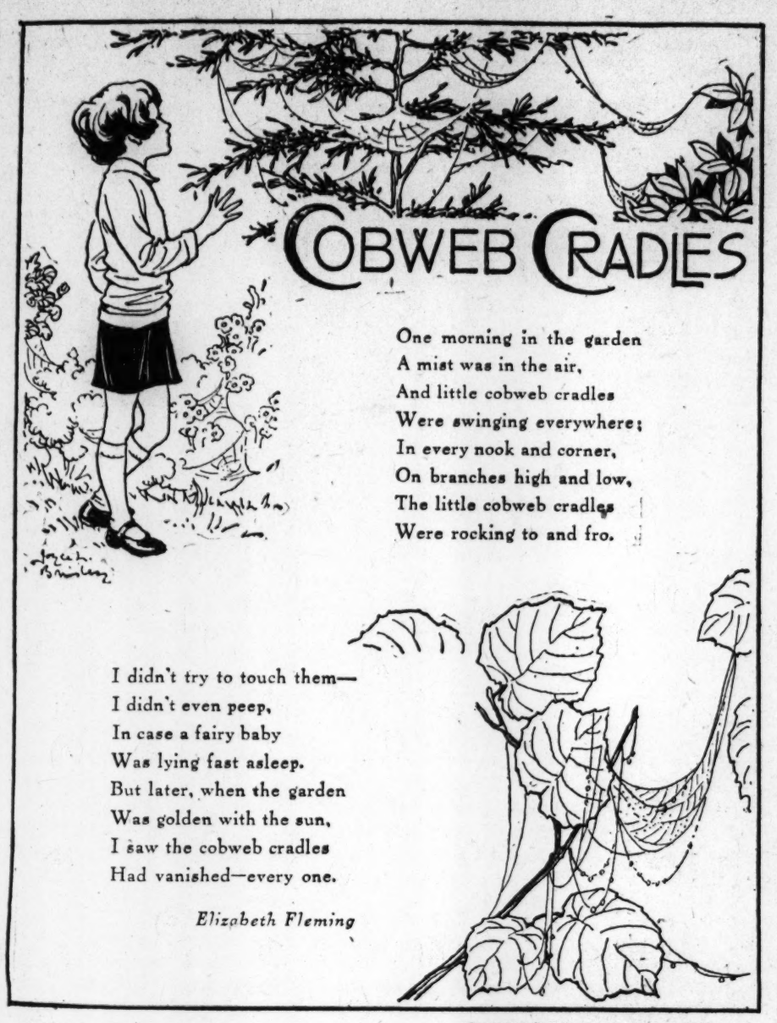
It was a story that Joe heard his father tell dozens and dozens of times and one that he told, when he grew up, dozens and dozens of times..

* * *

On the Fourth of July the town was full of Indians who enjoyed the band playing and the parade as much as the children did. One of the big features of the day was a game of lacrosse played by Indians.

But the most exciting thing to Joe on the Fourth was the contest between Engine Number One and Engine Number Two as to which could throw the higher stream. In the morning the two engines were in the parade, each one trimmed handsomely with flowers by its own group of admirers. Number Two was always so much more beautiful than Number One—to Joe.

And yet when Joe grew up he didn't become a fireman, neither did he become the captain of a steamboat as he had planned. But he did work in the office of a steamship company, and he did run to the window every time a fire engine went by.


COBWEB CRADLES
One morning in the garden
A mist was in the air,
And little cobweb cradles
Were swinging everywhere;
In every nook and corner,
On branches high and low,
The little cobweb cradles
Were rocking to and fro.
I didn't try to touch them—
I didn't even peep,
In case a fairy baby
Was lying fast asleep.
But later, when the garden
Was golden with the sun,
I saw the cobweb cradles
Had vanished—every one.
Elizabeth Fleming

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Picture Books For Your Bookshelf

General George the Great. by Sadyebeth and Anson Lowitz. Illustrated. New York: Ray Long and Richard Smith, Inc. $1.50.

This is a book for very small folk who will find the pictures great fun—there are 62 of them, 31 in color—and who will coax some member of the family to read and reread the story of the hero. It is one of a series of books about real people, "A Really Truly Story"—as the subtitle reads, and quite naturally this year's book is about George Washington. The facts of the story are historically correct and are chosen from those incidents which make an appeal to children.

The book was written and illustrated by the authors for their four-year-old daughter, Bobbin, who demanded stories about "real" people but did not enjoy those written for grown-ups. Mr. and Mrs. Lowitz also determined that mothers and fathers, who would, perforce, have to read this book aloud, should not be forgotten and they too will enjoy the humor of the illustrations and the crisp directness of the text.

From "The Lion and the Ox, an Old Arabian Folk Tale." Pictures by Vladimir Lebedev.

The Lion and the Ox. With pictures by Vladimir Lebedev. New York: Macmillan. $1.25.

"The Lion and the Ox" is one of this season's new stories about animals, but it is in a class by itself. It deals with an old Arabian folk tale, one of the oldest folk tales in the world, and in character it is therefore more like an Æsop's fable than a modern tale for children. Then it is illustrated by one of the most famous artists living in Russia today, Vladimir Lebedev. These bold, realistic black and white portraits of the Lion, the Czar of Beasts, the lowly grass-eating Ox, the Bear, the Leopard, together with the simple, dramatic text of a great friendship and its sad ending, are a fitting setting for this classic fable and give the book a wide age appeal. A. B. D.

Around the World in a Mailbag. by William Siegel. Illustrated. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.75.

"Around the World in a Mailbag" is another picture book full of gay illustrations in four colors. It will be of particular interest to those readers of this page who through our Mail Bag have received letters from across the ocean or possibly from the other side of the world. It describes how a letter traveled round the world from New York and back again. Billy and Betty Jackson sent the letter to their father, expecting it to catch him at San Francisco, before he left for China. But the letter missed him there and followed him gayly round the world until it finally turned up again in New York. Incidentally, we meet the mail carriers of many nations and bright brief glimpses of far-off lands.

The artist, William Siegel, is a talented Russian who is already known for his illustrations of children's books.

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Mail Bag

London, S. E. 3, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 8 years old. I love to read all the letters so I thought I would write too.

I go to a school in Blackheath and like it very much. I have two sisters, and their names are Hilary and Mary, and one small brother, called David.

I enjoy reading all the stories in the Monitor. The one I liked best was "All From a Balloon." I still have it I think! I love to read the "Pip and Squeak Annual" and sometimes school books are very interesting books too.

I go to Sunday school in Blackheath and I enjoy it very much. We have got some nice new books with a picture of the Publishing House on them. Sometimes my mother takes me to the services at the church in the evening. On Wednesdays I love to hear the testimonies that people give. Sometime I shall give one too.

In my holidays I had a lovely time. I stayed with friends at a farm in a place called Hayling Island. They had a huge big barn and they made lots of rooms out of it, and we slept in it and had our meals in it too.

Every day we went down to the beach to wade and dig. While I was there the boys taught me how to swim—practically. That was great fun.

One Friday I went with them all to Southsea for Navy Week, and it was lovely. First of all we had a look at all the boats and we went right inside some of them. Then we went to see the submarines and the Q boats. When we had seen them, there wasn't much time for anything else, so we went to see lots of people doing a march in uniform. I didn't think much of that! Altogether I had five ice creams and three glasses of lemonade. I had a lovely time there!

Our friends had lots of dogs too. Their names were Rummy, Jip, Lady, Rudy, Rolly, Bridget and Nell. I can't remember the other three, but they were all just lovely.

When I came home from Hayling Island my daddy was at home as well as the rest of the family! I didn't know that he would be at home because he has to go about on his ship, the Malaya. While he was with us he took me to Lewisham for a treat and I did lots of shopping with him as well!

My best hobby is cycling. I like to go cycling with my friends or to play with a hoop for the whole day.

I have a pussy at my home and every morning he tries ever so hard to come in my bedroom to jump on my bed and go to sleep—only Mother won't allow it!

Nancy T.

Beverly Hills, California

Dear Editor:

We live in Benedict Canyon and it is beautiful up here. The bluebirds eat from my hands.

I watch for every Christian Science Monitor to see Snubs. I wish he would come every day. I am five years old and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School in Beverly Hills.

Love to all Mail Baggers,

Don I.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

What's In a Uniform?

You say a dog can't be a Scout?
Well sir, that's where you're wrong
My Jeff here is as fine a Scout,
As ever hiked along.

You ask what rank my dog holds, sir.
He is a first class Scout,
For if his signaling is weak
His tracking rubs that out.

His good turn daily, sir, you say?
All right, take note of this,
He fetches home the groceries
And watches little sis.

Trustworthy, loyal, helpful,
A tip I'm sure he'd scorn—
So, sir, you see, Jeff is a Scout—
What's in a uniform?

DONOVAN MARSHALL

Tumbled Verse

Here is a little poem by Robert Louis Stevenson, but something seems to have gone wrong in the printing of it. See if you can write it correctly.

Fo delspeck gegs het dibrie nissg
Dan stens nomag eth erets
Teh lairos ginss fo poser nad ginsth
Ni hipss nupo eth ases

Eth nerdlich ings ni arf Jnapa
Het crinheld nigs ni Snipa
Teh goran thiw eth narog nam
Si snignig ni eth nair.

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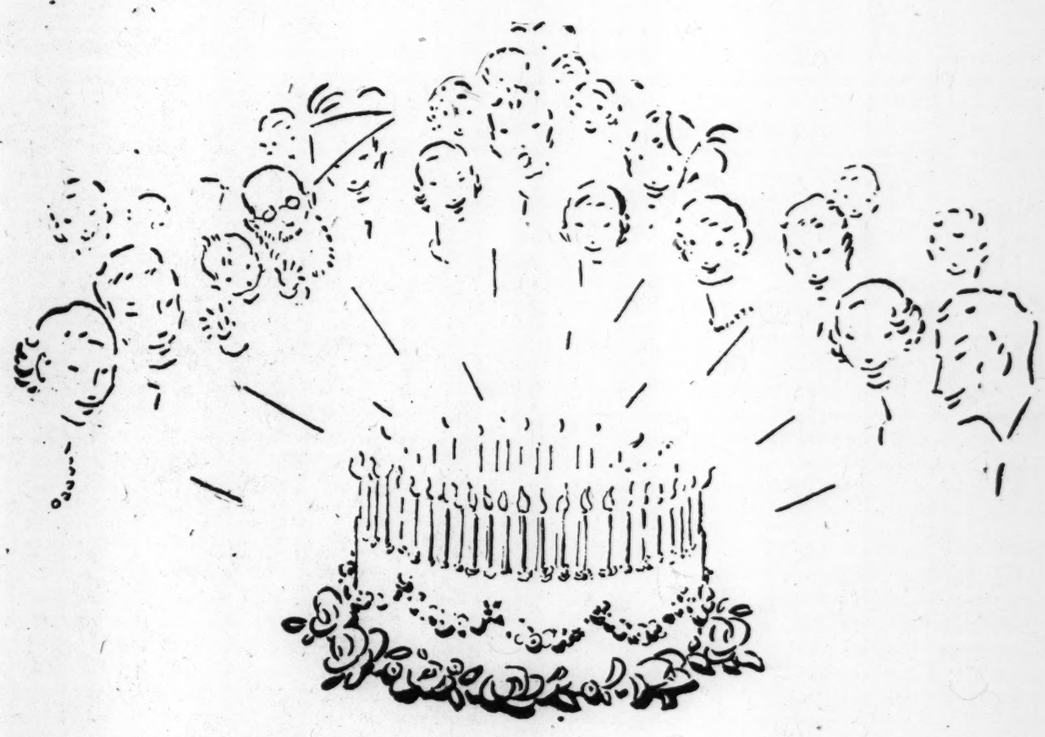

And We Mean, It's a Party!

THIS month we are 73. And we're awfully proud that we've lived so long and weathered so many depressions.

We're enjoying ourselves in a big way on our birthday this year. We're celebrating with an Anniversary Sale and we're offering our customers food bargains that will fairly take their breath away.

For months, the whole 90,000 of us at A & P have been planning ahead for this sale. Our warehouses are stocked with fine foods and we're offering them all during October.

Won't you please come to our birthday party? We'll make a special effort to see that you enjoy yourself.

The Great **ATLANTIC & PACIFIC** Tea Co.

EASTERN TEAMS OFFER THRILLS

Upsets and Surprises Keep Fans Interested—Undefeated List Diminished

Football history for 1932 is well on the way toward pages of thrilling drama. Whereas one or two teams often monopolize the picture, this season is recording a succession of startling surprises and so-called upsets. Each week-end emotions are being carried away to heights and depths by incidents unforseen. All these surprises and upsets are setting the stage for greater possibilities.

The coming week-end will end the early season for all of the major elevens and when the figures are summed the list of undefeated, untied and unscored teams is very apt to be nil. With games going on as they have been, most anything is in store for those who delight in the spectacular as produced by American college football.

Saturday took its toll from those aspiring to the class of undefeated and untied by tugging Dartmouth, Yale and the United States Military Academy from the undefeated pedestal, leaving only Pittsburgh, Harvard, New York University, Colgate Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Fordham free and clear in the East Of this group Cornell must take last place because of having been tied.

Army's Stirring Struggle

Although running true to prediction the West Point-Pittsburgh game takes the spotlight of the past week-end. The Panthers won as generally predicted but the stirring struggle offered by the Cadets brought them much glory. Behind by two touchdowns, they took the lead, 13 to 12, and finally succumbed, 18 to 13. This result alone forecasts some brilliant playing in the games these two enter next Saturday.

Pennsylvania's 14-to-7 victory against Dartmouth is an upset only to some, for the Red and Blue approached this game slowly and the Big Green had the advantage of only one hard game of experience to list it the favorite. Here, too, the loser took a full share of honor, for it must not be forgotten that Dartmouth is undergoing a new offensive system and stood up well in the face of adversity. Dartmouth and Army are two defeated teams that are very apt to pull others off the undefeated throne before the season ends.

For a team without a major victory in two tries the Princeton eleven is a much-featured eleven in the news. Under an entirely new system the Tigers played well against Columbia in defeat two weeks ago and last Saturday held a coming Cornell team to a scoreless tie. Cornell, admittedly has not come up to expectations; but now that its coach, Gil Dobie, is back on the job, improvement may be expected. This scoreless tie was an upset.

Invaders Edge Easterners

Complete information is seldom available about invading teams in intersectional affairs, but the East, seemingly, did not fare very well when Ohio University toppled the United States Naval Academy, 14 to 0; Southern Methodists beat Colgate, 16 to 6, and Detroit held Holy Cross to a 9-to-7 victory. Columbia, however, did its share defeating Virginia, 22 to 6.

Harvard was given a valuable contest by a smart, but light Penn State eleven which battled the overwhelming power of the Crimson valiantly despite losing by a score of 46 to 13. Brown capped the climax of an apparent vale lethargy by administering a 7-to-2 defeat to the Eli after the latter had undergone two previous ties. Yale's work this season is peculiar and baffling to the experts; but it would not be surprising to see this seemingly befuddled aggregation rise at any time and rip through some highly rated team. Brown's victory leaves the Eli nothing to lose and everything to gain so it might be well to watch out for this Yale team.

New York University completely routed an overrated Georgetown football team to the tune of 39 to 0, and Fordham had a mere workout topping Lebanon Valley, 52 to 0. Washington & Jefferson and Carnegie Tech, two one-time greats, battled each other to a 6-to-6 tie. Colgate caught Lafayette on the rebound after the latter's strenuous battle with Dartmouth the week before and defeated Lafayette, 35 to 0.

In New England's small college circles Bowdoin held Tufts to a scoreless tie, Providence stopped Boston University, 25 to 6, Maine tied New Hampshire, 7 to 7, Mass Aggies ran up a total of 39 to 0 for Connecticut Aggies, Middlebury bested Williams, 18 to 7, Bates defeated Rhode Island State, 6 to 0, and Amherst won from Hamilton, 13 to 0. The Vermont-Colby game was canceled.

DR. ALEKHINE AND KASHDAN ARE TIED

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17 (AP)—The eighth round of the international chess masters' tournament, contested here Saturday night, resulted in victories for Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and Isaac I. Kashdan of New York, the two leaders.

Dr. Alekhine had the white side of a queen pawn's opening against J. Brunner of Mexico City, and won in 22 moves. In addition, the world champion defeated Dr. J. A. Asiain of Mexico in their game adjourned from the seventh round, thereby tying Kashdan for first place with a score of 7½ to ½ each.

Kashdan, playing the black pieces, adopted the Cambridge Springs defense of the Queen's gambit declined and outmaneuvered M. Acevedo of Mexico in 28 moves.

Capt. J. J. Araiza drew with E. Gonzalez, and Dr. Asiain divided the point with J. Medina. All are Mexicans. Captain Araiza also won his adjourned game from the seventh round with Medina.

LALLA WINS MARATHON

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 17 (AP)—Frank Lalla of Rye, N. Y., won the Port Chester Marathon yesterday with the aid of a 15m. handicap Lalla's actual time was 2h. 57m. 16 3-5s., but his handicap gave him first place. The best time for the distance was turned in by William Steiner of New York, 2h. 49m. 31s., but Steiner was running from scratch and finished third in the corrected times. John Semple of Lynn, Mass., who finished sixth, turned in the second best time, 2h. 55m. 47s. The Marathon course was from Stamford, Conn., to Port Chester, to White Plains, to Mamaroneck and back to Port Chester.

Toronto Soccer Team Triumphs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 17—University of Toronto, the 1931 champions, started off the current intercollegiate soccer season in an auspicious manner on Saturday, when they defeated Royal Military College by 2 to 0 in the opening game of the schedule, and the score by no means flatters the winners. They had a good margin on the play throughout, but had trouble in beating Stevens, partly through their poor finishing and partly because of the brilliant display of the cadet goalie.

The locals showed smart combination, and in the first half hit the cross bar several times. The second half was played almost entirely in the losers' end of the field, and goals were scored by Aldridge and Davidson. The summary:

TORONTO	ROYAL MILITARY
Carbert, ol	or, Ross
Robertson, il	ir, McLachlin
Davidson, c	c, Ballard
Schuett, ir	il, Drum
Aldridge, or	ol, Liggett
McCullough, lhb	rhb, Robertson
Whitla, chb	chb, Miller
Organ, rhb	lhb, Twigg
Jack, lb	rb, Darwin
Cowling, rb	lb, McKay
Little, g	g, Stevens

Score—Toronto 2, Royal Military College 0. Goals—Aldridge and Davidson for Toronto. Referee—J. Lamb, Toronto. Time—Two 45m. periods.

College Football Results

Alabama P. I. 6, Georgia Tech 0.
Albright 13, Penn M. I. 0.
Akron 0, Wooster 0.
Amarillo 33, N. M. Military 7.
Amherst 13, Hamilton 0.
Arkansas 20, Baylor 6.
Baldwin-Wallace 21, Ky. State 0.
Baltimore 7, Canisius 6.
Bates 6, R. I. State 0.
Bemidji 6, St. Cloud T. 0.
Benedict 0, Morehouse 0.
Birmingham So. 6, Miss. Col. 4.
Bluefield 13, N. C. College 0.
Bowdoin 0, Tufts 0.
Bradley Tech. 7, Carthage 7.
Brown 7, Yale 2.
Carroll 7, Beloit 0.
Carlton 20, Lawrence 0.
Case 14, John Carroll 7.
Catholic 19, Chattanooga 0.
C. C. N. Y. 13, Rensselaer 0.
Centenary 13, Mississippi 6.
Central 39, Iowa Wesleyan 14.
Chicago 20, Knox 0.
Cincinnati 7, So. Dakota 0.
Clarkson 41, Buffalo 0.
Colgate 35, Lafayette 0.
Colorado T. 30, New Mexico 0
Columbia 22, Virginia 6.
Concord St. 13, Morehead 0.
Concordia 7, Macalester 7.
Cornell 0, Princeton 0.
Cortland T. 0, Ithaca 0.
Crane 18, Aurora 13.
Davidson 12, Virginia M. I. 0.
De Kalb 0, Carbondale 0.
Defiance 3, Wilmington 0.
DePauw 13, Hanover 7.
De Paul 18, Ripon 0.
Drexel 20, Juniata 0.
Duluth S. T. 12, Virginia J. C. 6.
East Ky. 38, Louisville 0.
Eveleth Jr. 27, Hibbing Jr. 6.
Findlay 26, Adrian 7.
Fiske 6, Talladega 0.
Florida 27, Citadel 7.
Fordham 52, Lebanon Valley 0.
Fort Wayne 13, Wabash 0.
Franklin 19, Earlham 12.
Furman 19, Davis Elkins 6.
Geo. Washington 27, Catawaba 0.
Gettysburg 14, Swarthmore 0.
Gonzaga 61, Dakota Wes. 6.
Grinnell 0, Coe 0.
Harvard 46, Penn State 13.
Heidelberg 12, Toledo 0.
Holy Cross 9, Detroit 7.
Idaho 19, Montana 6.
Illinois C. 7, Monmouth 0.
Indiana 12, Iowa 0.
Ironwood J. C. 6, Northland 0.
James Milliken 13, Butler 7.
Johns Hopkins 12, Lehigh 6.
Kansas 26, Iowa St. 0.
Kansas St. 25, Missouri 0.
Kentucky 53, Wash. & Lee 7.
Kenyon 7, Capitol 0.
Le Moyne 47, Arkansas B. 0.
Lockhaven 18, Millersville S. T. 0.
Louisiana St. 24, Miss. State 0.
Lowell T. S. 28, Brooklyn 0.
Loyola 50, Washington C. 0.
Luther 12, Iowa S. T. 0.
Maine 7, New Hampshire 7.
Manchester 22, Indiana C. N. 0.
Mass. State 39, Conn. Aggies 0.
Marietta 12, Hiram 0.
McKendree 13, Washington 6.
Miami 27, Dennison 7.
Michigan 14, Ohio State 0.
Michigan State 27, Illinois Wes. 0.
Mich. S. H. 14, Illinois T. 7.
Mich. Mines 12, Marquette T. 0.
Mich. S. N. 27, Alma 0.
Minnesota 7, Nebraska 7.
Middlebury 18, Williams 7.
Miss C. 6, Birmingham Southern 4.
Moravian 14, Upsala 13.
Moorehead 14, Winona 13.
Morris Brown 6, Edward Waters 3.
Murray 14, Union 0.
Muhlenberg 13, Dickinson 0.
New River 8, Cedarville 0.
New York 39, Georgetown 0.
Norman 12, Lake Forest 0.
North Carolina 6, Georgia 6.
North Center 17, Wheaton 6.
North Dakota 39, Howard 7.
Notre Dame 62, Drake 0
North S. T. 13, Huron 0.
Northwestern 25, Illinois 0.
Ohio 14, Annapolis 0.
Ohio Northern 9, Otterbein 0.
Ohio Western 9, Otterbein 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 19, Wittenberg 0.
Oregon S. T. 8, Chicago S. T. 0.
Oshkosh 19, Platteville 0.
P. I. Marines 12, Newberry 6.
Pennsylvania 14, Dartmouth 7.
Pittsburgh 13, West Point 13.
Presbyterian 39, High Point 0.
Providence 25, Boston 6.
Purdue 7, Wisconsin 6.
Puget Sound 7, Whitman 0.
Randolph Macon 9, Hampden Sydney 0.
Rice 14, Loyola 7.
Richmond 6, Emory & Henry 0.
Rochester 2, Oberlin 0.
Rutgers 32, Delaware 0.
Salem 19, Alfred 0.
San Jose 13, Sacramento J. C. 6.
Santa Clara 32, S. D. Marines 0.
St. John 9, St. Joseph 0.
St. John's 14, Hamline 0.
St. Lawrence 13, Niagara 6.
St. Mary's 16, San Francisco 7.
St. Olaf 20, Augsburg 0.
St. Thomas 7, Manhattan 0.
Shurtleff 14, Elmhurst 0.
South Normal 20, Sioux Falls 0.
South 8, Southwestern 6.
So. California 6, Loyola 0.
South Carolina A. M. 18, Morristown I. 0.
Spearfish N. 67, Billings P. I. 0.
S. D State 26, Morningside 6.
So. Methodists 16, Syracuse 6.
Springfield 25, Allegheny 0.
Stanford 26, W. C. Army 0.
Stevens Point 26, Eau Claire 6.
Sul Ross 6, McMurray 0.
Tennessee 7, Alabama 3.
Tennessee Tech 24, Memphis T. 7.
Tennessee Wes. 20, Chattanooga Fr. 0.
Texas Christian 17, Texas A. & M. 0.
Texas 17, Oklahoma 10.
Texas P. I. 24, Memphis 7.
Texas Tech 43, N. M. Normal 7.
Thiel 12, Slippery Rock 0.
Trenton T. 6, Arnold 0.
Trinity 48, N. Y. Aggies 0.
Tulane 6, Vanderbilt 6.
Tulsa 21, Phillips 2.
Tusculum 47, Biltmore 0.
U. C. L. A. 12, Oregon 7.
Union 52, Hobart 6.
Upper Iowa 25, Penn 0.
Utah 29, Brigham Young 0.
Ursinus 16, F. & M. 6.
Valparaiso 27, Detroit C. C. 0.
Villanova 46, Seton Hall 0.
Virginia P. I. 7, William and Mary 0.
Wabash 13, Evansville 0.
Wagner 32, Cooper Union 0.
Wash. and Jeff. 6, Carnegie Tech 6.
Wash. State 7, California 2.
Waynesburg 27, Bethany 0.
Wesleyan 6, Haverford 0.
Westchester T. 6, Indiana T. 0.
Western Reserve 26, Mount Union 2.
West Ky. T. 21, Tennessee T. 7.
Western T. 13, Eureka 6.
W. Virginia 14, W. V. Wesleyan 0.
Western Maryland 22, Mt. St. Mary's 6.
Westminster 7, Grove City 0.
Worcester P. I. 15, Norwich 6.
Wyoming 13, Montana St. 7.
York 33, Nebraska Central 7.

JOSS COACHING MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17 (AP)—John H. Joss, Yale football captain in 1925, is coaching the University of Mexico football team that will meet the University of Louisiana here Oct. 22 under the patronage of President Rodriguez. It will be the first American football eleven seen here since November, 1929, when Mississippi defeated Mexico, then coached by Reginald Root, now coaching at Yale.

LONDON FANS MADE HAPPY

Six Capital Teams Defeat Rivals in English Soccer Race

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals F	Goals A	Pts
Aston Villa	7	3	0	24	7	17
The Arsenal	7	2	1	25	15	16
Derby County	6	3	1	22	11	15
West Bromwich Alb	6	2	2	22	14	14
Huddersfield Town	5	3	2	18	10	13
Newcastle United	5	2	2	20	16	12
Leeds United	4	4	2	13	11	12
Portsmouth	5	2	3	24	21	12
Sheffield Wednesday	4	2	4	21	17	10
Birmingham	4	2	4	14	13	10
Everton	5	0	5	17	17	10
Second Division						
Stoke City	7	2	1	20	5	16
Bradford City	7	2	1	26	10	16
Plymouth Argyle	6	2	2	25	12	14
Bury	5	3	2	16	9	13
Port Vale	5	2	3	20	19	12
Swansea Town	5	1	4	13	10	11
Fulham	4	3	2	17	14	11
Southampton	5	1	4	17	17	11
Totenham H	4	2	4	24	15	10
Lincoln City	4	2	4	21	15	10
Millwall Athletic	4	2	4	12	13	10

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Glasgow Rangers	8	3	1	32	12	19
Aberdeen	9	1	3	34	15	19
Celtic	7	5	2	34	15	19
Motherwell	7	4	1	34	14	18
Heart of Midlothian	8	2	3	26	13	18
Hamilton Academicals	8	1	3	34	20	17
St. Mirren	8	0	4	25	21	16
St. Johnstone	6	3	3	19	16	15
Kilmarnock	4	3	5	27	29	11
Third Lanark	5	1	6	22	25	11
Second Division						
Queen of the South	9	2	1	44	16	20
Hibernian	9	1	2	35	11	19
Raith Rovers	9	1	2	38	16	19
Albion Rovers	8	1	4	29	22	17
Stenhousemuir	6	3	3	23	20	15
Dumbarton	5	2	4	27	21	14
Leith Athletic	6	2	5	19	20	14
St. Bernard	6	1	5	28	21	13
Dundee United	6	1	5	22	20	10
Dunfermline Athletic	4	4	4	29	19	12
THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section						
Chester	7	2	3	23	13	16
Hull City	6	2	2	25	12	14
Stockport County	5	4	2	17	13	14
Crewe Alexandra	6	1	3	23	13	13
Accrington Stanley	5	3	3	21	19	13
Gateshead	4	4	2	21	17	12
Wrexham	5	2	3	24	17	12
Doncaster Rovers	4	4	2	15	15	12
Barrow	4	3	3	13	10	11
Walsall	5	1	5	16	17	11
THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section						
Brentford	8	2	0	25	11	18
Reading	5	4	1	19	9	14
Bristol City	5	3	2	20	10	13
Crystal Palace	5	2	3	20	13	12
Norwich City	4	4	2	17	13	12
Bournemouth	4	4	2	19	15	12
Luton Town	5	2	3	18	15	12
Northampton	4	3	3	27	15	11
Torquay United	4	2	4	21	18	10
Bristol Rovers	4	2	4	20	19	10
Exeter City	4	2	4	18	18	10
IRISH LEAGUE						
Coleraine	5	3	0	21	11	13
Derry City	6	0	2	19	5	12
Belfast Celtic	5	2	1	20	11	12
Glentoran	5	1	2	22	18	11
Distillery	5	0	3	18	19	10
Linfield	4	1	3	20	10	9

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 17 — Saturday brought special rejoicings to London's first and second-division clubs for by a coincidence all were opposed by Lancashire sides and all were victorious. It is not very often that northern teams in the English Association Football League are overshadowed by southern rivals by this marked extent.

The Arsenal and Chelsea, two metropolitan sides in the premier section, were guests of Blackburn Rovers and Bolton Wanderers, respectively, and the visitors were successful in each case by the odd goal in five, while in the second division Oldham Athletic and Burnley, Lancashire combinations, journeyed to the capital and were beaten 5 goals to 2 and 4 to 1 by West Ham United and Tottenham Hotspur, respectively. As Charlton Athletic was victorious over Notts Forest and Fulham trounced Lincoln City it was quite a memorable day for London's senior teams.

Brentford had little difficulty in maintaining its unbeaten record and now has a lead of four points over its nearest rival in the southern section of the third division. Close behind the "Bees" comes a bunch of six teams and should Brentford make a slip or two the situation in this division is likely to be exceedingly tense.

Chester at the head of the northern section, third division, was beaten Saturday by the lowly placed York City side, but as Stockport and Accrington Stanley also met with reverses the leadership remains unchanged.

Across the border the Scottish league champion, Motherwell, was beaten for the first time this season and drops from the position of runnerup into fourth place.

The Glasgow Rangers, present leader in the standing, wasn't engaged in league play Saturday but instead faced Partick Thistle in the final match for the Glasgow Cup. Contested at Hampden Park grounds where the famous amateur organization, Queen's Park Rangers, plays its home matches, the Glasgow Rangers game provided the Rangers with a win by the only goal scored.

In the second division Queens of the South now has the advantage of one point over Hibernian and Raith Rovers, second and third on the list. All these three gained "away" victories Saturday.

A big surprise was caused in the Irish League when Linfield, present champion, defeated the cup holder, Glentoran, on the latter's ground by 5 goals to 1.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Annapolis 15, Lafayette 40.
Bates 24, Northeastern 33.
Cornell 22, Alfred 43.
Manhattan 19, Union 36.
Mass State 17, Tufts 38.
Middlebury 23, Williams 32.
Minnesota 18, N. D. State 41.
New Hampshire 17, Maine 38.
New York 22, Columbia 33.
Rensselaer 15, City College 40.
Springfield 20, Worcester P. I. 36.
Yale 15, Amherst 55.

DETROIT EDISON CO. INCOME

Detroit Edison Company and subsidiary utility companies report for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net profit of $7,639,700 after interest, amortization, depreciation, taxes, etc., equal to $6 a share on the 1,272,260 shares of capital stock. This compares with $11,374,442, or $8.95 a share on 1,270,833 shares, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Annapolis 2, Haverford 1.
Dartmouth 1, M. I. T. 0.
Harvard 3, Penn State 1.
Pennsylvania 4, Swarthmore 0.
Princeton 4, Cornell 3.
Springfield 2, McGill 1.
Temple 4, Bucknell 1.
Wesleyan 2, Worcester P. I. 0.
Williams 3, Conn Aggies 0.
Yale 2, Brown 0.

TENNIS PLAYERS INELIGIBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Failing to come up to scholastic requirements, the whole University of Montreal tennis team will not be eligible for this year's intercollegiate competition. The debarred team is composed of Roland Longtin, Paul Emard, Jacques Demers and Leo Boucher.

Only Five Sextets In Can-Am League

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The governors of the Canadian-American Hockey League granted permission to the Bronx Tigers, New York entry in the circuit, to suspend operations for one year, and gave favorable consideration to a proposal from the Eastern Canada Hockey Association for an "interchange" of games between the two circuits.

Lack of patronage forced the Bronx team to suspend operations and the league will operate as a five-club circuit with teams representing Philadelphia, Boston, New Haven, Springfield, and Providence.

The Canadian proposal, made by Roy V. Halpin of Quebec, representative of the E. C. H. A., was for each team in the Canadian-American League to play two games each season against the Canadian teams from Montreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers, and for the victorious clubs in the play-offs of the two circuits to meet in a final series. The regular schedules for both leagues call for four-game rounds.

ENGLISH TITLE WON BY BOROTRA AGAIN

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Jean Borotra, displaying as fine form as when he saved the Davis Cup for France at the Rolland-Garros Stadium last summer, defeated Harold G. N. Lee, English Davis Cupper, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3, at the Queen's Club Saturday to win the English indoor tennis championship for the sixth time.

The victory enabled Borotra to surpass the record set by his countryman, Andre Gobert, who won this English event five times. The bounding Basque required only 15 minutes to win each set as he rushed the net and volleyed with all his old-time brilliance.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	Games Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Agt.	P.C.
Green B. Pack.	4	1	0	45	17	1.000
Brooklyn	2	0	2	39	27	.500
Chi. Cardinals	1	2	1	23	22	.500
Portsmouth	1	2	1	31	29	.500
Stapleton	1	2	1	14	20	.500
Boston	1	0	2	14	29	.333
New York	1	0	3	26	43	.250
Chicago Bears	0	3	1	0	2	.000

RESULTS OCT. 16

Green Bay 2, Chicago Bears 0.
New York 20, Brooklyn 12.
Stapleton 7, Portsmouth 7.
Chicago Cardinals 9, Boston 0.

BLOCKED PUNT BEATS BEARS

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—A punt blocked by Tom Nash in the second period yesterday gave the Green Bay Packers a 2-to-0 victory over the Chicago Bears, and left the defending champions the only undefeated team in the National Football League. Dick Nesbitt's kick bounced off Nash's chest over the end zone, automatically becoming a safety. The Bears threatened frequently, and in the fourth period a long argument followed when the officials refused to confirm that Bill Hewitt, Bear end, had recovered a loose ball in the end zone for a touchdown, claiming that Luke Johnson, the other Bear end, had touched it before it went over the goal line. The Bears had three other chances to score, but were halted.

CARDINALS WIN FIRST GAME

The Chicago Cardinals scored nine points in the first period against the Boston Braves at Braves Field yesterday in a National League football game, held this lead throughout and registered their first triumph of the league season. Joe Lillard, 185-pound halfback, who formerly played at Oregon State, was key man of the Chicago offense. The only touchdown was scored by Moore after a series of rushes down the field that covered about 70 yards. Lillard kicked the after-point. A few moments later the Cardinals blocked a Boston punt and recovered the ball beyond the end zone for a safety.

STAPLETON, PORTSMOUTH TIE

STAPLETON, N. Y., Oct. 17 (AP)—Stapleton's National Professional League team outplayed the Portsmouth Spartans yesterday, but gained no better than a 7-to-7 tie. Stapleton scored its touchdown in the second period. Ledbetter plunging through the line for the score. Frahm added the point. Portsmouth tied it up in the fourth quarter when Dutch Clark took a pass from Cavosie and ran 34 yards to a touchdown and then added the point.

CAGLE STARS AS GIANTS WIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The New York Giants won their first game of the National Professional Football League season yesterday, defeating the Brooklyn Dodgers, 20 to 12, in a spectacular game. With Red Cagle doing the bulk of the work, the Giants jumped into a 14-to-0 lead in the first quarter. Cagle passed 30 yards to Badgro to put the ball on the four-yard line and then smashed over for the first score. A few minutes later he broke loose for 40 yards and another score. Haggerty kicked both points. In the fourth quarter, a 44-yard pass, Grossman to Riblett, put the ball on the Giants' four-yard line and Sansone took it over for the first Brooklyn touchdown. The Giants got that back when Hap Moran sprinted 65 yards to a touchdown. A series of passes, the last from Friedman to Riblett, gave the Dodgers their second touchdown in the waning moments of the game.

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JOAN C. RIDLEY DOUBLE WINNER

Defeats Virginia B. Rice in Singles and Mixed Doubles Finals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 17—Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., added another triumph to her long list on Saturday when she defeated Virginia B. Rice of Boston and the Longwood Cricket Club, in the women's singles final of the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club's annual autumn tournament, 6—4, 6—4. This was Miss Ridley's second final-round victory over Miss Rice in seven days, the English girl winning at Hot Springs the week before.

Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., and Fred C. Baggs of New York won the men's doubles final, defeating J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., and Dr. William A. Rosenbaum of New York, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3. Mangin and Baggs broke Hall's service in the third set, which proved to be the turning point of the combat.

Miss Ridley and Victor F. Hockmeyer, New York, carried off the mixed doubles honors, scoring a 6—4, 6—2 victory over Miss Rice and Baggs. The losers started off in whirlwind fashion, winning the first four games, but the English player and her New York partner took six games in a row to win the set, storming the net whenever there was an opportunity. The summary:

GREENBRIER GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB AUTUMN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., and Dr. William A. Rosenbaum, New York, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Ridley and Victor F. Hockmeyer, New York, defeated Miss Rice and Baggs, 6—4, 6—2

NO UPSETS NOTED IN RUGBY UNIONS

INTERPROVINCIAL RUGBY LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	Pts.
Hamilton	2	0	40	5	4
Montreal	2	0	24	15	4
Argonauts	0	2	5	26	0
Ottawa	0	2	5	38	0

ONTARIO RUGBY LEAGUE

Sarnia	3	0	53	9	6
Hamilton	1	2	40	44	2
Balmy Beach	1	1	20	20	2
St. Michaels	0	2	11	21	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 17—No upsets were registered in either the Interprovincial or Ontario Senior Rugby Unions on Saturday. In the former Montreal defeated the Toronto Argonauts, 11 to 3, after being behind 3 to 2 at half time. Hamilton Tigers kept pace with Montreal with two wins and no losses by defeating the Ottawa Rough Riders by 25 to 3. It was expected that Ottawa, with Masters and Carlsten, formerly of University of Pennsylvania, would give the Tigers a hard struggle, but they could not cope with the heavy, plunging attack of the home team.

In the Ontario Union Sarnia scored their third straight win, defeating Hamilton by 30 to 6 in Sarnia, while Balmy Beach won from their local rivals, St. Michael's College, by 15 to 6.

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Toronto Defeats McGill by 15 to 6

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY STANDING

	Won	Lost	Scores For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	2	0	39	14	4
McGill	1	7	13	61	2
Western Ontario	1	1	14	12	2
Queen's	0	2	13	32	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 17—Toronto went out into the lead in the senior intercollegiate Rugby series on Saturday when it defeated McGill by 15 to 6, the victory giving the locals two victories in as many starts in the six-game scheduled and sending McGill into a tie for second place with Western Ontario.

Toronto was the stronger team in a game that was far from brilliant and in which both teams showed a decided tendency to play conservative football. Toronto scored a converted touchdown and a single in the second period to lead 7 to 0 at half time, but in the third McGill came back with a converted touchdown and was trailing by only one point with six minutes to play.

The pressure exerted by the winners throughout told in the closing minutes and they scored eight points by means of two placements and a safety touch. McGill was only in possession of the ball four times on the winner's side of center field. Both teams were weakened by the absence of their captains, Jack Sinclair of Toronto and Don Young of McGill. The summary:

TORONTO	McGILL
Cutler, Gibson, lo	ro, Lee, Harvey
Laing, lm	rm, Watson
Rogers, ll	rl, Wilson, Corbett
Hees, s	s, Halpenny
Booth, Peacock, rl	ll, McMorran, Pierce
Dewar, McQuigge, rm	lm, Letourneau, Hilliard
Fitzpatrick, Elson, ro	lo, Griffiths, Fysche
Miller, J. Sinclair, qb	qb, Gilbert
Copp, lhb	rhb, Riddell, Harvey
Arnup, Hodgetts, chb	chb, Craig, Howard
Wood, Richardson, rhb	lhb, Olker
Ferguson, Dawson, fw	fw, Newton, Markham

Score—Toronto 15, McGill 6. Touchdowns—Hees for Toronto, Craig for McGill. Placements—Richardson 2, for Toronto. Safety touch—Laing for Toronto. Converts to touchdowns—Wood for Toronto, Lee for McGill. Referee—F. Bartlett, Toronto. Umpire—H. Plaxton, Toronto. Head linesman—W. Bowman, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 17—A fumble by Davoud, the outstanding player of the game, gave University of Western Ontario possession of the ball on the Queen's five-yard line in the second period of Saturday's senior intercollegiate Rugby game, and on the next down Awde broke through with a touchdown which proved the deciding factor in the game between the two teams, who had lost their first starts a week earlier. The final score was 8 to 5 for the locals, who won the championship last year.

But for the fumble, the visitors would probably have scored a victory, as they were as strong as the locals along the line and had an edge in kicking. Queen's opened the scoring in the first period with a single, but the locals tied it up in the second and then came through with a converted touchdown, to take the lead. In the third period they added another single, but in the final Queen's made a strong attack, led by Davoud, and he kicked for a single and then scored three points on a placement. Next to Davoud, Awde and Mugan of the locals were the most prominent on the field.

The victory puts Western Ontario back into the struggle for the title and it meets Toronto, the leaders, on each of the next two Saturdays. The summary:

WESTERN ONTARIO	QUEENS
McKay, Stapleton, lo	ro, Gorman, Glass
Tweedie, Ferguson, lm	rm, Hamlin, Byrne
Quigley, Veroni, ll	rl, Thoman
McDermott, s	s, Kostiuk, Buell
Stull, Rockey, rl	ll, Hoskins
S. Valeroite, rm	lm, Kennedy, Purvis
McLachlan, Duncan, ro	lo, Ralph, Peever
Ward

THE HOME FORUM

Art as a Career

A GREAT many young people who have been looking forward to following one of the art activities as a means of livelihood have been asking themselves lately whether a living can be made by an artist in times of business recession. They know that many who have been accustomed to buying pictures or sculpture are now using their extra money to relieve distress; and that, in consequence, artists who have had a fine market during the last few years have made few sales recently. Architects and landscape designers have found themselves in the same boat; for, when curtailment is demanded, people give up first those things which seem to them least essential.

No doubt, food and shelter and clothing are primary necessaries. But many more things are being constantly purchased, among them different forms of entertainment. Motion pictures are well patronized; the occasional good play still attracts large audiences. Concerts are by no means without patrons and, whenever good music is radiocast, it is listened to by larger audiences than ever before. The public believes, then, that relaxation and entertainment are necessary, and consequently continues to spend money for such purposes.

Approaching the subject from another angle, we might ask whether the artist is a useful member of society, and therefore to be encouraged. The answer should be, I believe, an emphatic "yes," with the qualification that he is not nearly so indispensable as he could be if he wished, and would set about being so earnestly enough..

* * *

One of the reasons why artists are suffering more now than might otherwise be the case is that, for several generations as a body they have done a great deal to encourage the idea that art is a luxury, and have—or their dealers in their name have—used the snobbish method of making sales. In consequence, probably many of those who have spent large sums of money in the purchase of paintings and sculpture have satisfied their vanity rather than any deeper feeling; and, when the money that they have customarily spent on art is turned to charitable purposes, it may be that they get a feeling of deeper satisfaction than they would have had with the indulgence of what, to many, was a selfish whim. I am not now speaking of the true collector and the true lover of art, but they constitute a proportion of the purchasing public that is far too small.

Is the public entirely to blame for this situation? I do not think so. The outdoor art fairs which have been experimented with so successfully in different parts of the United States this year have shown that the public is anxious to be on better terms with the artist and eager to understand him, and will, even in times when money is not plentiful, buy works of art. It is safe to say that a number of the purchasers bought their first works of art at these outdoor exhibitions this year.

All manufacturers and salesmen know that their goods cannot easily be sold nowadays without the aid of the commercial artist, who has found a number of helps to the marketing of products. First and foremost of these, of course, is the contribution of the designer of the article. Exterior appearance sells most of the motorcars and toilet articles in America. So I am told that, in spite of a distinct drop in the number of positions open to commercial artists in recent months, there have been many openings for designers of first-class ability. It is quite probable that the drop in the collective activity of commercial artists as a whole is no greater than that of the workers in many of the basic industries, so-called.

* * *

The problem then is for the "luxury artist." If he is in that class, he must expect to share the conditions common to all luxuries. His salvation lies in creating a type of art so essential to the enjoyment of his fellow citizens that they consider it necessary to their happiness. A friend of mine bought a picture the other day at what he considered a reasonable price. The artist, of course, was glad to make the sale; but the thing that pleased him most was that the purchaser, instead of acting as if he had done the artist a favor, felt extremely grateful that a price had been set which enabled him to make the purchase, and said so. This, I think, should be the normal way in which pictures are bought and sold. Too often an inexcusable vanity demands a price out of all proportion to the value of the object or the resources of the purchaser.

If a person follows art because he likes to mess around with paint and clay rather than do anything else, it will be logical for him to do so; but he must take the consequences which lie in wait for anyone who undertakes any occupation for the mere enjoyment of it. There has always been a demand for works of art that could be understood, and the great works of art have always been understood and appreciated by their contemporaries. The artist must be a vital and integral part of the society which surrounds him, one who understands his fellow men and women, their wishes and their needs, and then he can give them something which they would not willingly be without. Even in these lean times there has been a constant demand for art—too small, it is true. It may easily be cultivated and enlarged. When the demand for all sorts of things has been too small, we cannot expect art to be an exception.

Art as a career offers the same opportunities as any other difficult and exacting profession. Success, as elsewhere, is achieved only through unremitting toil, but there are some glorious experiences in the trying.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

She Met La Fayette

"Being sceptical as to the existence of that real patriotism that will sacrifice every personal advantage for the good of others, I was glad to change my opinions, and to believe that such characters really exist. This was brought about by an introduction to the famous La Fayette, from my late father having been intimate with his friend Washington. He received me when first presented to him, with peculiar favour, and afterwards treated me more as an old friend than a new acquaintance. The remembrance of this great and good man, and the delightful hours I spent with him and his *coterie* are among the happiest of my recollections.

"During the whole winter I attended his *Soirées* every Tuesday evening, where I met the great and talented of all nations then in Paris. But though surrounded by celebrated and shining characters, La Fayette himself was always the object of attraction, 'the observed of all observers'. His first appearance was disappointing—his figure large and clumsy, like an English farmer, and his features coarse and heavy—but the moment his eye was caught, corporal appearance was forgotten, and only seen the brilliant and intellectual mind, illuminating every feature. . . . Never certainly did eyes express so much as La Fayette's. His manner was urbane and natural, and his conversation, though impressive, and his arguments powerful—never inflated or declamatory—a striking contrast to the bombastic oratory of the Americans and Frenchmen by whom he was surrounded."—From "Margaret Outram," (1778-1863) by MARY FRANCES OUTRAM.

A Yankee Poet

If Robert Frost talks as becomes a Yankee poet, so does he think as becomes one. In particular there is his close attention to the objects he sees in his chosen world. He seems never to mention anything that he has merely glanced at. Whether it is a bit of "highway where the slow wheel pours the sand"; or "windfalls spiked with stubble and wormeaten"; or ice-coated branches that "click upon themselves as the breeze rises"; or an "instep arch (that) not only keeps the ache (but) keeps the pressure of a ladder round"; or the frost

"that doesn't love a wall,
That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it,
And spills the upper boulders in the sun"

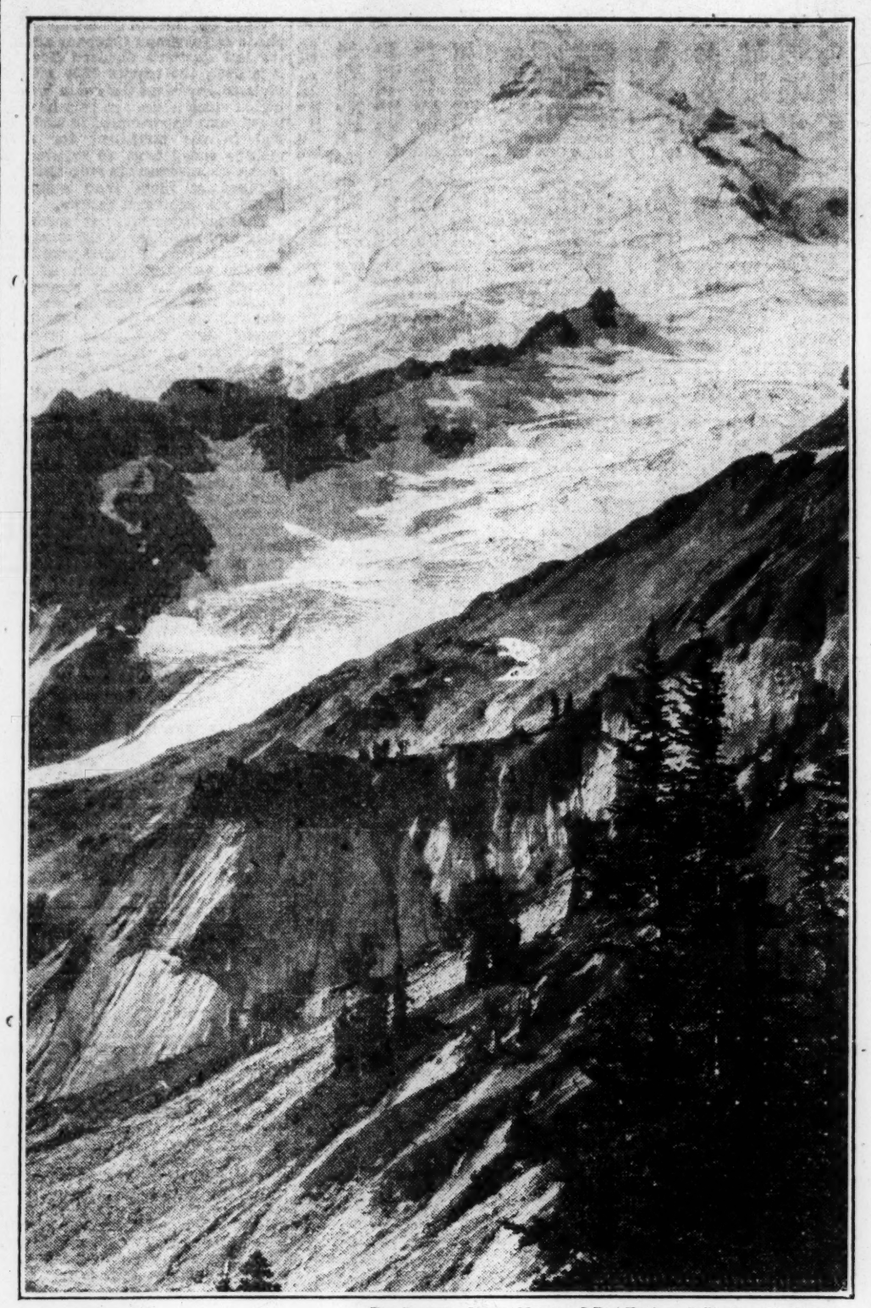
—no matter what the thing is that Mr. Frost's eye has seen, he has seen it with his undivided mind and heart. Moreover, he speaks of mowing, for instance, not as a man might who had seen such work done in another's meadow or picture, but as a mower who has done it himself, alert for stones in the grass and tired at the end of the day. He speaks of a cow in apple time or of a colt left out in the weather not as a member of a humane society, but as a farmer who knows the unruly ways of cows and the nervous ways of horses. He speaks of the dislike of Yankees for being told how they shall do their tasks. . . .

Now, such knowledge and such affection, characteristic as they may be of Robert Frost as an individual, are also characteristic of his Yankee community. In a neighborhood left behind as this is, deserted by its more ambitious members, overrun by outsiders of another culture, the people have been united by a natural increment of passion for their nook of land. . . . Thus disciplined by loneliness and nearness, they have learned to live together. Thoreau himself, the sharpest observer and the sharpest critic of the common life, was eager to be a good neighbor: he was willing to help work the roads that all men used; he would have been prompt to keep up his fences if he had had any. So Mr. Frost, a good neighbor, has drawn from daily Yankee examples a good deal of what he knows about the practice of poetry and the conduct of life.

In either matter he refuses to be vague. If rapture visits him, it must come in the company of something that can be seen or felt. What is it, he asks himself as he is mowing, that his scythe whispers?

"It was no dream of the gift of idle hours,
Or easy gold at the hand of fay or elf:
Anything more than the truth would have seemed too weak
To the earnest love that laid the swale in rows,
Not without feeble-pointed spikes of flowers
(Pale orchises), and scared a bright green snake.
The fact is the sweetest dream that labor knows."

And the fact, he might add, is the truest dream that poetry knows.—CARL VAN DOREN, in "Many Minds."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Bert Huntoon, Bellingham, Washington

Mt. Baker (altitude 10,827 feet) in the State of Washington

YOU must trust that Mount Baker is there. From Vancouver its lofty, magnificent crest of snow is clear to view. From the south, below Bellingham, it can be seen. But, once you begin to approach it, behold it has vanished. There is the road, swinging always upward. But never a glimpse of the mountain top.

Faith is tried a dozen times. Even the road itself curves so abruptly around the side of the mountain that at times the automobile seems to be headed into the very earth and rock.

Yet it is a wide, comfortable road and to go on is the thing. For going on has its reward. A rich reward, since there are many who hold to it that the peak of Mount Baker is the most beautiful climb in the world.

Of all the times to reach the peak moonlight is the finest. The moon comes up slowly behind the great mass of snow which is Baker, sending long, searching fingers of pure light into the vastness of the glacier. The deep snow crunches under foot at the lookout point. Misty darkness is all about. But there ahead is the beacon of light, the purity of the snow, the purity of the light, incomparable, glorious.

Even in the darkness there is an expansiveness of welcome about those peaks which is rare. Not one, but a score are there, coming up on every side like a friendly, welcoming host of friends. Not so close as to be confining. Not so sharp as to be threatening. But broad, cheerful, pleasant friends.

For they are friendly mountains. Hospitable in that they permit people to come close to their very summits. Hospitable in their greeting of trees and flowers, so that the line of color and the line of the snow merge in exquisite beauty.

Standing at the point where Mr. Bert Huntoon has taken this photograph, one can put a hand backwards and toss up snow from Shuksan's rocky glacier, or reach down before and pull up hands full of heather, both purple and white.

Trails lead all around to accessible points of interest. Straight across the bulging width which leads to Table Mountain, sheer up to Chain Lakes, or across the saddle out upon Baker itself. Snow behind and before and yet, in the deep chasm which intervenes between the lookout point and the peak, are green trees and bushes and sparkling waterfalls, worn like a scarf below the snowy head which holds itself proudly and yet benignly above all.

Igazi Barátság

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

MILY ragyogást vet az igazi barátság a történet adataira és a saját életünk lapjaira! „Ruth" nevének „barát" az egyik jelentése és tényleg a moabitai asszony élete, mely oly gyönyörűen van az O-Testamentomban elmondva, tökéletesen fejezi ki ezt a gondolatot. A barátság melyet Naómi iránt érzett az emberi szíveket meleg méltányolásra fogja örökké serkenteni és nevét az évszázadokon át mint a hűséges odaadás jelképét fogjuk ismerni. Mikor az özvegy Naómi két fia halála után arra határozta el magát hogy uj hazáját elhagyva visszsa fog menni szülőföldjére, Judeába, önzetlenül arra kérte két menyét hogy ne jőjjenek vele. Orpa vissza is maradt, de Ruth nem akart Naómitól elválni; és válasza oly költöien szép a mély odaadás tiszta jóságától, hogy a mai napig is él és még mi is énekeljük.

A barátság emberi ideálja, ha gyakran nemes és magasztos is, mégis tökéletlen ha az isteni jellem azon tiszta képével hasonlítjuk össze, melyet a Mester szavai lepleztek le, s melyet egész működésével bizonyított be. János írta le azt a gyönyörü órát, melyben a Mester tanítványai kis körének a „barát" szó értelmét magyarázta el. Ezen óra bizalmas beszélgetése alkalmával, melyet hű követőinek kis csapatával tartott, a Mester elmagyarázta annak útját, melynek segélyével valamennyiken az ő barátjai lehetnek; „Nincsen senkiben" mondta nekik, „nagyobb szeretet annál, mintha valaki életét adja az ő barátaiért. Ti az én barátaim vagytok, ha azokat cselekszitek, a miket én parancsolok néktek." És mert amit gyakorolt az megegyezett avval amit tanított, felül tudott az élet anyagi fogalmán emelkedni és igy megmutatta az emberiségnek, hogy az igazi élet szellemi létezés. Felszólította követöit, hogy hasonlóképen cselekedjenek és sok példával mutatta meg nekik azon istenien tudományos utat, melyen át ezt meg lehet tenni.

Mary Baker Eddy, aki a Krisztusi Tudományt (Christian Science), a Mester tanításainak Tudományát, felfedezte és megalapította, ezt mondja tankönyvének, „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 494-ik oldalán: „Nem jó azt képzelni, hogy Jézus az isteni hatalmat amely gyógyit, csak egy választott csoport számára vagy csak egy meghatárolt idő tartamára bizonyította be, mert az egész emberiségnek és minden órában, az isteni Szeretet megad minden jót." Ez a barát, a Krisztus, melyet Jézus leplezett le, a miénk ma ép oly biztosan és jóakaróan, mint ahogy Jézus Krisztus volt barátja tanitványainak, akik úgy csüggtek minden szaván Galileában.

Ezen igéretnek mélyre ható vigasza gyakran bizonyult be azoknak életében, akik azelőtti kétségbeesésükből uj reményre és felujúlt életkedvre lettek térítve; akik a Bibliát csak nagyon korlátolt mértékben értették vagy szerették, de amint azt a szellemi értelmezés azon világában kezdték olvasni melyet a Krisztusi Tudomány vet a szent lapokra, értékelni tanulták. Az isteni természetnek a Krisztusi Tudomány által felvilágosított emberi öntudatban való kifejlödésének története mutatja, hogy „a teljes irás Istentől ihletett és hasznos a tanitásra, a feddésre, a megjobbitásra, az igazságban való nevelésre."

Jézus mindég hü volt azon igazsághoz, mely szerint az ember az Isten képmása. Miután az isteni Alapelvről, az örökkévaló Szellemről, mindég tudatos volt, biztos volt az embernek az Atyával való feloszlohatatlan egységéről. Az anyagi hiedelem tévedéséről, amely nem Isten természetét fejezi ki,—minden gonoszról—ezt jelentette ki: „Mert hazug és hazugság atyja." Leleplezett egy Istent, egy törvényt, egy világegyetemet, egy egyéniséget; más szóval egy isteni Alapelvet, végtelen jót, amely isteni természetét örökké élö ideákban fejezi ki.

A Krisztusi Tudományban leleplezett isteni Alapelvnek, a Szeretetnek, felismerésével és megértésével sokan képesek manapság az Útmutatónak a barátság felöli ideáját követni és felebarátjaikat arra segíteni, hogy az életnek véges, anyagi felfogásán erőt vehessenek és hogy láthassák, hogy a Krisztus, az Igazság, mindég jelen van hogy öket erősítse, vezesse és áldja. Aki hű a krisztusi ideálhoz az az egész emberiség barátja; az követi Pál intését: „Vigyétek véghez a ti idvességteket. . . . Mert Isten az, a ki munkálja bennetek mind az akarást, mind a munkálást jó kedvéből."

„Az isteni képmás megpillantása" lapszéli címe alatt Mrs. Eddy ezt irja (Science and Health, 205-ik oldal): „A févedés ködébe burkolva (a tévedésbe, amely annak elhivése, hogy az anyagnak lehet vagy jó, vagy gonosz indulatu értelmessége), Istent csak akkor tudjuk tisztán megpillantani mikor a köd szétoszlik, vagy oly ritkává olvad, hogy megpillanthatjuk az isteni képmást valami oly szóban vagy tettben, amely az igazi ideára mutat,—a jónak felsöbbségére és valódiságára, a gonosznak semmiségére és valótlanságára." Hogy felszabadítsuk magunkat az alól, hogy az anyagra mint lényegre, mint a valódi létezés egyik részére, intelligens okra, vagy lehetséges eredményre gondoljunk; hogy ne gondoljunk többé az emberre mint anyagból állóra, és hogy minden azonosságot szelleminek ismerjünk fel,—nem ez az ő tanitványainak utja, melyen át magunkat Jézus Krisztusnak, az Útmutatónak barátai, követői közé számíthatjuk?

Japonica

I worried when I saw her haste—
"This will be growing gone to waste!"
You couldn't have the heart to scold,
Japonica's so seldom bold.
I did say where she might have heard,
"That March wind never keeps his word."
But she was dreaming of her gown.
This afternoon the snow came down.

MARTHA KEEGAN.

London Impressions of 150 Years Ago

Sunday

This morning we went to Portland Chapel, and afterwards we walked in the Mall of St. James's Park, which by no means answered my expectations: it is a long, straight walk, of dirty gravel, very uneasy to the feet; and at each end, instead of an open prospect, nothing to be seen but houses built of brick. When Mrs. Mirvan pointed out the *Palace* to me—I think I was never more surprised.

However, the walk was very agreeable to us; everybody looked gay, and seemed pleased,—and the ladies were so much dressed that Miss Mirvan and I could do nothing but look at them. Mrs. Mirvan met several of her friends. No wonder, for I never saw so many people assembled together before. I looked about for some of my acquaintance, but in vain, for I saw not one person that I knew, which is very odd, for all the world was there.

Mrs. Mirvan says we are not to walk in the Park next Sunday, even if we should be in town, because there is better company in Kensington Gardens. But, really, if you had seen how much everybody was dressed, you would not think that possible.

Monday

We are to go this evening to a private ball, given by Mrs. Stanley, a very fashionable lady of Mrs. Mirvan's acquaintance.

We have been *a shopping*, as Mrs. Mirvan calls it, all this morning, to buy silks, caps, gauzes and so forth. The shops are really very entertaining, especially the mercers; there seem to be six or seven men belonging to each shop, and every one took care, by bowing and smirking, to be noticed; we were conducted from one to another, and carried from room to room, with so much ceremony, that at first I was almost afraid to go on.

I thought I should never have chosen a silk, for they produced so many, that I knew not which to fix upon, and they recommended them all so strongly, that I fancy they thought I only wanted persuasion to buy everything they showed me. And, indeed, they took so much trouble, that I was almost ashamed I could not.

At the milliners, the ladies we met were so much dressed, that I should rather have imagined they were making visits than purchases. . . .

The dispatch with which they work in these great shops is amazing, for they have promised me a complete suit of linen against this evening.

I have just had my hair dressed. You can't think how oddly my head feels; full of powder and black pins, and a great *cushion* on the top of it. I believe you would hardly know me, for my face looks quite different to what it did before my hair was dressed. When I shall be able to make use of a comb for myself I cannot tell, for my hair is so much entangled, *frizzled* they call it, that I fear it will be very difficult.

I am half afraid of this ball tonight, for, you know, I have never danced but at school; however, Miss Mirvan says there is nothing in it. Yet I wish it was over.—From "Evelina," by FRANCES BURNEY.

Cattle Bells

How clear tonight the far jangjangling bells
Of Champlain's herd, the melody that wells
Tuneful as stony water, from the nook
In the sweet-grass marsh of Alder Brook.

What patient strength of earth their tones disclose:
The peace of stars like quiet-falling snows,
Of forests slumbering, soundless, but for the fox
Stepping among the clinking rocks.

What world unsullied, free of guile and snare,
What valley of contentment they declare:
A valley soothing as its bullfrog croak,
Serene as the one slim drifting smoke;

A valley of waters that softly talk of dreams,
Of the slow, sweet enterprises of little streams,
Of their solemn concern with every woodland thing
Lingering to bathe a paw, a wing;

Of the veery, thick with sleep, who stretched his throat
And tossed in the brook a single pebbly note;
Of the frothing doe who buried her muzzle, drank,
And dropped in the brookmints on the bank. . . .

—LEW SARETT, in "Wings Against the Moon."

True Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT radiance true friendship sheds on the records of history and over our own life-pages! One meaning of the name "Ruth" is given as "friend," and surely the life of the Moabitess, which is beautifully portrayed in the Old Testament, fully exemplified this thought. The friendship she manifested toward Naomi will never cease to stir the human heart to warm appreciation, and her name will go down the centuries in witness of faithful devotion. When the widowed Naomi, bereft of her two sons, decided to leave the land of her adoption and journey back to her native Judah, she unselfishly begged her two daughters-in-law not to go with her. Orpah remained behind, but Ruth refused to part from Naomi; and her answer is lyrical with so much pure sweetness of deep devotion that it lives and is sung today.

The human ideal of friendship, fine and exalted as it often is, is yet imperfect as compared with the clear revelation of the divine nature which the Master's words show forth, and which his whole ministry proved. John has recorded that beautiful hour when the Master explained to his small group of disciples the meaning of "friend." During that hour of intimate converse with his little band of close followers he told them of the way by which all may be called his friends: "Greater love," he said, "hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." As his practice was consistent with his teaching he overcame the material sense of life, thus showing humanity the reality of life as spiritual being. He called upon his followers to do likewise, and showed them, by many illustrations, the divinely scientific way by which this may be done.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, the Science of his teachings, tells us on page 494 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for a limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good." This friend, the Christ which Jesus revealed, is ours today as surely and beneficently as Christ Jesus was the friend of the disciples who hung upon his words in Galilee.

The deep comfort of this assurance has been proved in the lives of many of those about us who formerly despaired and have been brought to a new hope, and a restored zest for life; those who had but very limited understanding of or love for the Bible, but who, as they read it in the light of spiritual interpretation which Christian Science has shed upon its sacred pages, have learned to cherish it. The record of the divine nature unfolding to human thought, illumined by Christian Science, shows that "all scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness."

Jesus was ever loyal to the truth of man in God's likeness. Ever conscious of his divine Principle, eternal Spirit, he was sure of man's indissoluble unity with the Father. Of the error of material belief which does not bespeak God's nature—of all evil—he declared, "He is a liar, and the father of it." He revealed one God, one law, one universe, one selfhood; in other words, one divine Principle, infinite good, expressing its divine nature in eternal ideas.

Through acknowledgment and understanding of this divine Principle, Love, as revealed in Christian Science, many today are able to follow the Way-shower's ideal of friendship and to help their fellow men to overcome a finite, material sense of life, and to find the Christ, Truth, ever at hand to strengthen, direct, and bless. To be loyal to the Christ-ideal is to be the friend of all humanity; it is to follow Paul's admonition, "Work out your own salvation . . . For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure."

Under the marginal heading "Perceiving the divine image," Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 205), "Befogged in error (the error of believing that matter can be intelligent for good or evil), we can catch clear glimpses of God only as the mists disperse, or as they melt into such thinness that we perceive the divine image in some word or deed which indicates the true idea,—the supremacy and reality of good, the nothingness and unreality of evil." To free oneself from thinking of matter as substance, as any phase of true being, intelligent cause, or potential effect; to cease thinking of man as material, and to recognize all true identity as spiritual—is not this the way of discipleship, of being numbered among the friends, the followers, of the Way-shower, Christ Jesus?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

A Small Piece of Water

It was raining—a heavy, steady downpour that drenched the leaves of the trees and soaked deep into the soil. The air was cold and full of that flat, nameless scent that only strong rain possesses. The sky was a wide stretch of light gray; the rain was gray; and the world, as far as one could see it, was gray. A dull, hopeless sort of day for everyone but the man who had lived out East.

Turning his chair to face the window, he lifted his head and sniffed the air eagerly, and then, crossing the room, he flung the window wide and stood in the aperture, with one brown hand holding back the curtain, the other stretched out before him palm upward.

"Fine rain!" he observed.

The other occupants of the room said nothing. They were hoping it would stop.

"When it comes down with force and races away in rivers," the man from the East went on; "when you hear it passing through the air, and smell the goodness of it, and feel it on your hands, then you think of times when the sky closes its windows, week after week, month after month, and never a drop comes through. I remember a period of brazen skies, with the dry west wind blowing nothing but hot air and sand in from the desert. And then, at the end of nine months of drought, someone arrived from somewhere to tell of a district miles distant where rain had fallen and was even then lying in watery patches. I remember how we drove that day, drove and drove for the sake of breathing air with a drop of moisture in it, and of feasting our eyes for a few minutes on water."

He turned from the window and looked at the faces dotted about the room.

"Have you ever thought how much a small piece of water means to a man, no matter where he may be?" he asked. "Here he is, passing through magnificent scenery. A mountain range is drawing in majestic outlines across the top of the sky; at the foot of the range a sheet of water lies quietly—and he looks at the water. Or he is making his way through a wood in the early months of the year, when every bush and tree is opening its buds at the same time, and the gold of the sun, burning through the young leaves, sets the place aflame with light. And there, between the trunks, is a pond—an ordinary pond of clear water—and he gives it all his attention, even to the exclusion of the spring flowers rising above the grass. I recall a day in winter when, after heavy storms of rain, the frost came to make a fairyland of a garden. The sky was tinted with the faint, fair blue that is only seen when sunshine meets ice on its way through the air, and plays with it. In a hollow of the lawn the rain had formed a pool of water, just a pool, nothing more, yet we stood and looked and looked at it, and called one another's attention to it, and talked of it even after it had trickled away in the grass. I knew a man once who spent a considerable amount of time and energy on making a thing he called a pond in the tiny front garden of his suburban home. It measured exactly two feet square, and had one fern growing in a corner. In the evenings he would take a chair into the garden and sit facing it, while a rose bush bloomed behind him. Just a small piece of water, you see!"

The rain was still beating down. The occupants of the room began to take an interest in watching the great drops falling one by one from the tips of the leaves, and privately considered them fine specimens. They told themselves that their country was not doing too badly after all. And then, with their eyes still on the rain, they dragged on suitable apparel and went out into it.

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STOCKS DRIFT DOWNWARD IN SLOW TRADING

Market Lacks Support and Prices React Easily—Closing Heavy

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Stocks drifted downward in a slow market today.

The late tone was heavy, and turnover approximated only 800,000 shares. Losses of a point or two appeared in U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Case, United Aircraft, du Pont, Eastman, Union Pacific and Westinghouse.

The trend was lower virtually all day. Although morning losses were reduced early in the afternoon, the decline was resumed later.

Cheap Money Factor

Cheap money remained one of the bullish talking points in Wall Street, with call loans again renewing at 1 per cent. When money was reduced to 1 per cent some months ago, substantial withdrawals resulted, but the current experiment with the low rate has not had that effect, so plentiful is the supply of short-term funds. Bankers pointed out, however, that cheap money is likely to be effective in bolstering prices and stimulating business only when other conditions favor, and that its effects are likely to be gradual.

Offsetting the easy money factor, market analysts pointed out, was the expectation that industrial earnings reports for the third quarter, soon to appear in large numbers, would be disappointing in many instances.

U. S. Steel's report, due a week from tomorrow, is receiving considerable discussion. Steel quarters pointed out that the low rate of operations clearly foreshadowed a large deficit. What Wall Street is chiefly interested in is whether the directors will regard the recent improvement in general conditions as of sufficient proportions to justify payment of further preferred dividends from surplus.

The first of the important weekly carloadings reports to appear was that of Santa Fe, which showed 29,291 cars handled during the week ended Oct. 15, another increase, for the total the previous week was 27,441 cars.

Bond Market Quiet

Further mild irregularities made for a rather jumbled bond market today, and indifferent trading generally held transactions to a minimum.

Improved freight car loading reports were pretty well ignored by the railroad division and even loans of the Santa Fe system, which showed a gain of some 2000 cars during the last week, did not reflect any excess enthusiasm.

The usually volatile speculative carrier liens were somewhat dull. Fractional losses were suffered by Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern 4s.

The utilities and industrials followed a narrow range, many of them maintaining their quotations of Saturday. Weakness was shown by Chile Copper 5s, which dropped 1½ points at one time, while International Telephone 4½s and debenture 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, U. S. Rubber 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s eased. Shell Union and Sinclair Oil issues exhibited firming tendencies.

In the foreign section, both German and Australian obligations were unsettled. British 5½s again improved, as did Brazilian 6½s and Austrian 7s. Japanese bonds were a trifle lower.

United States Government loans were moderately firmer although there was little activity in this department.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 17	Last Oct. 15
681	Am T&T	105	103	103⅛	105¼
10	Andes Pet	9	9	9	..
1410	Arcadian	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Big Sanf	12	12	12	..
20	Bos El	666	66	66	65½
5	Bos & Alb	99	99	99	..
5	Chi Junct pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	..
25	East SS	5	5	5	..
29	E G&F pr pf	62½	62½	62½	..
43	Edison Elec	177½	176	176	177
50	Em Asso	5½	5½	5½	..
20	First Nat S	493⅛	493⅛	493⅛	..
50	Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
28	NE Tel	93½	93	93	..
25	No Butte	.41	.41	.41	.40
100	Pac Mills	9	9	9	..
15	Hathaway A	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
17	Loew's Thea	7	7	7	..
150	Mass Util	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
100	Mohawk	12½	12½	12½	12¼
125	Pocahontas	8	8	8	..
50	Swift Inter	16⅝	16	16	17¼
25	Torrington	35	33	35	32
90	Uni Pound	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
335	Uni Shoe	35¾	35	35	35½
1000	Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	..
50	Util Hyd	.90	.90	.90	..
		BONDS			
$1000	Amoskeag 6s	.. 60	60	60	..
1000	Can In P Co 6s	23¼	33¼	33¼	..

COLLINS & AIKMAN CORP.

Collins & Aikman Corporation reports for the six months ended Aug. 27 net loss of $437,980 after taxes, inventory adjustments, depreciation reserve, etc., compared with a net profit of $1,164,005 after charges, taxes, inventory write-off, depreciation, reserve and including $134,945 excess of par value over cost of preferred stock purchased and held in treasury, in the six months ended Aug. 31, 1931. Excluding $8134,945 excess of par value over cost of preferred stock purchased, net profit was $1,029,060 for the latter six months' period.

NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS

Earnings of National Dairy Products Corporation in eight months were substantially more than dividend requirements. In view of strong cash position, curently $22,000,000, directors will declare the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents at the November meeting. National Dairy reported net of $6,587,999, or $1.05 a share on the 6,254,563 shares of common in the six months ended June 30, compared with $10,582,826, or $1.68 a share, the first half of 1931. The last half is normally the most profitable, since it includes the summer ice cream business.

CREAM OF WHEAT CORP.

Cream of Wheat Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, net profit of $323,710 after charges and federal taxes, equal to 54 cents a share on the 600,000 shares, compared with $328,416, equal to same amount for each share in the September quarter of 1931. Nine months net was $900,924, equal to $1.65 a share, compared with $1,133,039, or $1.88 a share, in the first nine months of 1931.

ENGLISH BANK OMITS DIVIDENDS

LONDON, Oct. 17—Directors of the Anglo-South American Bank have decided to suspend dividend payments on both the class A and B stocks and to set up a reserve fund of £450,000 for "bad and doubtful debts."

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 17	Last Oct. 15
73⅞	29⅜	4	Ab Can	5400	51⅜	49⅜	49⅜	50⅜
129	93½	7	Ab Can pf	200	120	120	120	..
9¼	1⅜	..	Adams Express	200	6	5¾	5¾	6⅛
14	9½	..	Addressograph	100	10⅛	10⅛	10½	10¾
16⅛	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	9½	9¼	9¼	..
63½	30⅛	3	Air Reduction	2100	56½	55	55¾	56⅝
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1100	12⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅞
3⅜	⅜	..	Aleighany Corp	1200	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
88¼	42½	6f	Allied Chem	4100	73⅜	71⅛	71⅜	73
119¼	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	117¼	117¼	117¼	..
13⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
10	4½	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	8½	8½	8½	..
37⅜	18	3f	AmChicle	100	36	36	36	35½
8¼	2	..	Am Colortype	400	6¾	6⅜	6¾	..
26¾	11	..	AmCom Alcohol	600	20½	20	20	21
15¾	2¾	..	Am European	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	1700	8¼	7½	7½	8¼
31½	8	..	Am & For Pow	100	16	15½	15½	..
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4	4	4	..
6⅞	1	..	Am Hide L	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
12	2½	..	Am International	100	7½	7⅜	7½	7¾
15¼	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	100	5	5	5	..
32	10½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	20	19	20	..
17¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1200	10	9¾	9¾	9⅝
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	30½	30½	30½	30½
49⅜	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	25	25	25	..
12¼	3½	..	Am Radiator	1400	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7¾
115½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1900	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
27¼	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2300	15	13¾	14	15½
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
15⅞	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	7½	7⅛	7⅛	8½
36¾	20	2½f	Am Stores	200	32	32	32	..
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	22½	22½	22½	..
90	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	76	76	76	76	..
137¾	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	6100	105¼	102¾	103	105½
30½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	700	23¾	23	23	23¼
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	200	20¾	19½	20	20½
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	29
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2400	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	10⅞
14⅜	3	1.20	Anaconda Wire	100	7½	7½	7½	..
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	10½	9¼	10⅜	..
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	71½	67	69	..
22¾	12	2	Amerada	170	20	20	20	..
47	20	3	Am Bank Note	10	40½	40½	40½	..
9¾	1	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	4	4	4	..
17	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	8½	8½	8½	9¾
30	1	..	Arnold Constable	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
2¾	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
2	⅜	..	Armour II B	100	1	1	1	1
3	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2	2	2	..
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¾
42	28	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	34	34	34	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	2100	42⅞	40¼	40⅝	41⅞
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	64	64	64	64
46	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
21⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	1100	16⅜	15½	16⅜	16½
89½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	69½	66	69½	65½
151¾	78¾	4f	Auburn Auto	4400	43¾	40¾	40¾	43¾
17¾	1	1	Austin Nichols A	10	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
7⅛	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	6¾	6½	6⅝	6½
			—B—					
13	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	7	6¾	6¾	7
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	18	18	18	12¼
4⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	12¾	11⅜	12	12¼
40½	6	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	15¾	14½	14½	15⅞
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	30	77	77	77	..
7	2¾	1	Barnsdall A	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
43½	16⅛	4	Beatrice Cream	100	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅝
45	24	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	40	40	40	..
18⅜	4½	1	Bendix Aviation	3100	11⅛	10¼	10⅝	12⅜
29⅝	7¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	2400	17¾	16⅝	17	18¼
74	7¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	2400	17¾	16⅜	17	18¼
74	16¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	40⅛	38⅛	38⅛	40¼
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
43⅛	20	2	Borden	1100	27⅜	27	27⅜	27½
14⅜	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	500	9¼	9	9⅛	9½
11⅜	2¾	..	Briggs Mfg	700	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
50¼	11⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	2100	22¾	20½	21⅜	21
28⅜	30½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	62⅜	61½	59⅜	59
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	78	16	78	..
36	23	3	Brown Shoe	100	31	31	31	..
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4	4	4	..
3⅛	⅜	..	Budd Mfg	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1⅞	⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
1⅜	⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	500	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
13¼	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1	1	1	1
24⅜	7	..	Byers	1400	15½	14½	14½	15½
			—C—					
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4⅛
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	500	10¼	10	10¼	..
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	4300	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	15
70	39	5	Caro C&O st	90	55	55	55	55
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	20600	41½	39¼	40	41½
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	500	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	200	7	7	7	7⅞
3⅜	⅞	..	Celotex Co	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	200	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	4¼
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	700	8	7¾	8	7⅞
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2000	13¼	12¾	13	13¼
31½	9¾	2½	Chi & Ohio	5200	12¼	10½	11⅜	11¾
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1½	2½	2½	2½
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	900	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7⅜
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	4¼	3¾	4¼	4¾
12¼	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	8¼	7¾	8⅛	7⅞
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	9	8½	8½	..
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	9	9	9	10
21⅞	5	1	Chrysler	3200	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	14⅜
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
14⅜	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	2700	13¾	13	13¾	14⅜
79⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	70½	69½	69½	71½
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1700	28	27⅜	27½	28½
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	200	4¾	4½	4½	..
21	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B 8	10	18	18	18	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Invest Tr	200	22½	20⅝	20⅝	22
99	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10	101	101	101	..
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1200	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¾
5⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	3000	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
18½	2⅞	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	48½	48½	48½	48
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	9	8⅞	9	..
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
11⅜	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	700	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	5000	55⅞	54¾	54⅞	56⅛
98¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	95	95	95	..
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	400	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
9	4	..	Consol Oil	200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1000	31	30⅛	30½	31
8½	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	5	5	5	5
3¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
9⅝	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	700	6⅛	5⅞	6	6¼
55⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	1000	50½	48¾	50¼	50¾
135	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	80	132	132	132	..
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	300	4½	3¾	3¾	..
26½	13½	2f	Cream of Wheat	500	24	22	23⅞	22⅜
16⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	2000	14⅜	13⅜	13½	13¾
22½	6	..	Crucible Steel	200	12½	12½	12½	..
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	24½	24	24½	..
2½	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	2
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	100	13	13	13	..
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	800	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
4¾	1½	..	Curtis-Wright A	200	3½	3½	3½	..
			—D—					
2¾	3½	.60	Davego-Stores	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	500	63	62	63	63
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	15000	28⅝	26½	27⅛	28½
12½	54	6	Detroit Edison	100	77½	77½	77½	..
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	700	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅛
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	300	13	12½	12½	13
59⅜	22	2	du Pont de Nem	4200	36½	35⅛	35⅝	36⅞
105½	80¾	6	du Pont deb	100	110½	100½	100½	..
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	3200	53	51¼	52⅛	52½
9⅝	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	17	16½	16½	17⅝
100¼	61	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	88	88	88	..
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2700	8½	8⅛	8¼	8⅞
69	10¾	7	Elec Pow & Lt pf	300	30	30	30	31
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6+ pf	200	23	23	23	..
33¼	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	23	23	23	..
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	1000	36⅛	36	36⅛	..
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Bldg	100	14½	14½	14½	..
11¾	2	..	Erie RR	500	7	6¾	6¾	7
			—F—					
1⅜	⅜	..	Fed Screw W	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F in	400	15	14⅜	15	15
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
68	45	6	Firestone T&T pf	200	60¾	60½	60½	63
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	500	49¼	48½	48½	..
17	¾	..	Fisk Rubber	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2⅝	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2	⅛	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
15⅞	5	..	Foster Wheeler	500	9½	9	9	9½
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	400	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	..
57⅛	1	..	Fox Film A	700	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
72½	15	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	30	30	30	..
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	300	21¼	20¾	20¾	22
25¼	2½	..	Fuller pf pf	20	25½	25½	25½	..
			—G—					
17½	5¾	..	Gamewell	20	11	11	11	..
55¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tank Car	600	16	15¾	16	16
15½	4½	..	Gen Asphalt	1400	8	7¾	8	8¼
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	1200	14	14	14	..
5	½	..	Gen Bronze	100	3	3	3	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	6400	16¼	15½	16	16¼
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11½	11½	11½	11½
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	2100	29⅞	28⅜	29¾	30
2¾	⅜	6	Gen Gas & E A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	50	30	30	30	30
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	500	41¾	41	41	42
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	5400	14	13¾	13½	14
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	76	76	76	..
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	500	4	4	4	4
2½	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	1½	1½	1½	⅛
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4100	16⅞	16	16½	16⅝
10⅜	3½	..	Glidden	500	6¼	6	6	6½
76	35	7	Glidden ppf	10	65	65	65	..
8	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	5	5	5	5
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	300	6	6	6	6⅜
33¼	7	..	Goodrich pf	100	15	15	15	..
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	42	42	42	..
30¾	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	500	23⅜	23	23	23½
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	300	22	21⅛	21⅞	21
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	700	13	12	12	12¾
10¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	100	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7½
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	400	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅝
1	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	½	½	½	..
21½	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	500	13	12⅝	13	12¾
			—H—					
4½	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	2½	2½	2½	..
70	33	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	58	58	58	..
20	5	..	Hat Corp Amer pf	20	14	12	12	15
3⅜	¼	..	Havana Elec	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
10	3⅜	..	Hawaiian Pine	100	4½	4⅛	4½	..
3½	¼	..	Hayes Body	200	2½	2½	2½	2
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	100	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅞
28¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	500	15	14	14¼	14½
5⅜	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	300	3½	3	3½	3¼
57½	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	51½	51¼	51¼	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	300	5½	5½	5½	5¾
5¾	1½	..	Hupp Motors	100	3	3	3	3
			—I—					
24½	4¾	..	Ill Central	2700	15½	15¼	14½	14¾
2⅜	1	..	Indian Refining	600	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	800	27⅞	25¾	25¾	28
27⅛	10	..	Inland Steel	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
7¾	⅜	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3½	3½	3½	..
8½	3¼	..	Insuranshare Del	200	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
14⅜	3¾	..	Interboro Rap T	2100	5⅝	4½	4½	5
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	1000	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
117	52½	6f	Int Business M	100	92	92	92	92
34½	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	3800	23½	21⅜	21½	22½
11⅜	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
4¼	⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	600	2½	2	2	..
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	1400	8¾	8	8	8¾
12⅝	3	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	3 00	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4½
8¾	4	..	Int Prink Ink	100	5½	5½	5½	..
11½	3¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	30	8	8	8	..
			—J—					
38⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	3600	22½	21½	21½	22⅞
			—K—					
9¼	⅜	..	Karstadt (R)	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
14⅜	½	..	Kayser (J) & Co	200	9	9	9	9¼
24	7	..	Kelly-Sp .6% cfts	200	13⅜	13¼	13¼	..
4¼	⅝	..	Kelsey Hayes W	9100	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1¼
10⅜	2⅜	..	Kelvinator Corp	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
19¼	4½	..	Kennecott Cop	2700	11⅜	10½	10⅝	11¼
19½	10	1	Kimberly Clark	100	11	11	11	11
19	6⅜	1	Kresge	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11
9¼	⅝	..	Kreuger & Toll	10100	⅜	¼	¼	¼
18⅜	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	400	15¼	15	15	15¼
			—L—					
8½	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4½
19¼	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	700	15½	14	14½	14½
51⅞	30½	2.40

STEEL TRADE CONTINUES TO REVEAL GAINS

Reconstruction Finance Corp. Loans Aid to New Building Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The rate of operations in the steel industry is still headed upward, the current pace being 20 per cent of capacity. This is in contrast with the October record for the preceding three years, during which month production was declining sharply.

The actual performance in the industry is lower than for the corresponding month of any of those three years. However, present conditions are better from the standpoint of both trend and prospects.

There are numerous large tonnage projects, many of which are made possible because of loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In the second place stocks of steel in the hands of consumers are at a lower ebb than at any time during those three years.

The jobbers in the New York district state that they are convinced that their business is improving, though their order books scarcely show it. There is at least more interest shown in steel, though consumers are very slow in placing orders after issuing inquiries.

September Active Month

Most of the steel barometers for September were the most favorable for a month in more than a year. Pig iron production gained 15½ per cent in daily rate; steel ingot production increased 21½ per cent and unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation improved 15,475 tons, the second gain in succession after 16 months of continual declines.

The only unfavorable barometer was that pertaining to sales of fabricated structural steel in the New York district, which at under 2000 tons were the smallest on record. However, sales of this kind of steel for the country as a whole have been constant for many months. Business in structural steel is more scattered than usual throughout the United States since state and Federal Government building programs afford the bulk of structural business and this business knows no geographic boundaries.

The largest new steel project is another bridge over San Francisco Bay requiring 175,000 tons of steel. There are probably 1,000,000 tons of steel involved in such projects which are in active stage of being planned.

The lack of steel rail purchasing is most keenly felt at this time. Usually the middle of October sees the crest of the rail buying movement for the next year's requirements of the carriers. Ordinarily 1,000,000 tons of rails have either been bought or inquired for at this date, but purchases so far for 1933 shipments run scarcely to 50,000 tons.

The lighter traffic has caused less wear and tear on rails and hence less need for replacement. Again, the use of alloys in the manufacture of rails has made them of better and more enduring quality.

The pig iron trade is rather dull after a brisk September. However, the Allegheny Steel Company, Brackenridge, Penna, has purchased 20,000 tons of basic pig iron and may buy just as much more, thus making this company the second largest iron purchaser of the year, second only to the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Company.

There are some signs of a stronger pig iron market. Buffalo producers are taking a little firmer stand on prices, and importers of Dutch pig iron are said to be making fewer concessions in price. The efforts of the Japanese to sell pig iron here have aroused considerable interest. Steel prices generally are very steady and have no particular trend. Iron and steel scrap is not so buoyant as it was a month ago.

Non-Ferrous Metals

The non-ferrous metal markets have been fairly steady with no decided price movements. Copper has had a weak undertone, and prices have been slipping abroad, copper selling as low as 5.60 a pound. American producers have been holding fast to 6¼c a pound in the home market but a dealer has been offering the metal at 5¾c where payment is made promptly. Copper has been exceedingly dull.

Lead declined $5 a ton early in the week, thus offsetting the rise by that amount the preceding week. Prices are 3c a pound, New York, and 2.90c, East St. Louis. Zinc has been surprisingly easy considering the very favorable statistics for September which revealed that surplus stocks had declined more than 8000 tons. The zinc price is 3.05c, East St. Louis.

Tin has been hovering around the 24-cent level, with business fairly brisk late in the week when shares rose on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading in silver futures on the National Metal Exchange has been exceedingly dull. The price of bar silver has fluctuated narrowly between 27¼ and 27½c an ounce.

The statistical situation among the metals is becoming better steadily, and the stage is all set for materially higher prices.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct 17	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .65	$ .65¼	$ .68
Corn, 2 yellow	.40½	.41⅞	.54⅜
Oats, 2 white	.26⅜	.26⅝	.34¾
Flour	3.80	3.80	4.30
Beef, family	14.37	14.37	14.00
Pork	17.75	17.25	20.50
Lard	.0515	.0505	.0810
Cotton, Mid Up	.0640	.0665	.0650
Zinc	.0305	.0310	.0335
Iron	13.94	13.86	16.26
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.06½	.06½	.07
Tin	.2425	.2400	.23
Rubber	.03⅜	.03⅜	.05
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0460
Lead	.0285	.0300	.04
Print cloth	.02⅞	.03	.03¾

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 consolidated net income of $773,630 after interest, taxes and depreciation, compared with a net income of $947,549, adjusted to current basis for accounting in the September quarter of 1931.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

The International Silver Company plant at Wallingford, Conn., will run under 13-hour daily schedule until Jan. 1 because of a large number of rush orders.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	90	90
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	35	34½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	30	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	17	16
Allis Chalmrs deb 5s '37	85½	85½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	32	31
Amer I & Chem 5½s '49	77	76¼
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	68	68
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	66	66
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91	90¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Amer T&S 4s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105½	105
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103¼	102½
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	70	70
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78	77½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74	73¼
Associated Oil 6s '35	102¾	102¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93½	93
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	90	90
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s "64 4 67		67
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	58	57¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	32¼	32
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	72	72
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	87½	87½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	50½	49¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107½	107
Beth Steel pur mon 5s "36	95	94¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	92	92
Boston & Maine 5s '55	72	72
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104¾	104¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A "49	105½	105¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85	85
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104	103¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102	102
Bush Term con 5s '55	51½	51
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	95	95
By Products Coke 5½s '45	41	41
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	92	91¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	92	91¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	91⅞	91½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	93⅞	93⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	97	97
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	97½	97
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	97	97
Can North 4½s '35	99½	99½
Can North deb 6½s "46	106½	106½
Can North deb 7s '40	105	104
Can Pacific 4½s '46	83	83
Can Pacific 5s '44	92½	92⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	86	86
Can District Tel 5s	105	105
Can Hudson Gas 5s '57	104	104
Can Pacific 1st 4s '49	81⅛	81⅛
Can Pacific 5s '60	65	65
Can Pacific Short L 4s '54	80	80
Ches Corp 5s '47	59	58½
Ches & O con 5s '39	102½	102½
Ches & O 4½s B	81	81
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89½	89½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12	11½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	44½	44
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8⅝	8½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	26⅝	25¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	25¼	25¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	20½	19½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	33½	33
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	33½	33
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	21½	20½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	35	35
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	102½	102⅛
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113½	113¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	69	69
Chile Copper 5s '47	33½	34
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	94⅛	93⅞
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	100⅛	100⅛
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	55½	55½
Clev CC&StL 4½s 7 '77	47	46¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	47	47
Colombia Gas ¾ E Co 5s deb '61	82	81
Colombia Gas & E 5s '52 May	81	81
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106⅛	106⅛
Con Gas 5s '57	101¼	101
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	11	11
Con Gas 4½s '51	98	97⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¼	104⅞
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	67	67
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3	3
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104½	104½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	93½	93½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	40	40
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	18	17
Detroit Ed 5s wi '52	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95⅝	95½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '58	101	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86¼	86¼
Dul & I Range 5s '37	100½	100½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102⅞	102¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '57 B	104	104
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27⅞	27½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	47¾	47¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28	27¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	51¾	51¾
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	18	18
Gannett 6s '43	77	77
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	65	65
Gen Mot Ac Corp 6s '37	102¾	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85	85
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4	4
Goodrich 6s '45	53½	53
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	81	81
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80	79
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101⅜	101⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104¾	104¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	72¼	71½
Havana Elec 5s "52	20	20
Hudson Elec 5s '51	20	20
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41	40
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	50	48¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	84½	83¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	101⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105½	105¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	38¾	38½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	44	43
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100⅝	100⅝
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	42	42
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	9½	8½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	9¾	8⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48¼	47½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59	58
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63	63
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	25	25
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	48½	48⅛
Int Paper 6s '55	18¼	18
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	35	35
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	42	41
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	39	38⅜
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	47	47
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	60½	60½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	46	45½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	65½	65½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	64	63½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	47	47
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	34⅜	34⅜
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105¼	104⅝
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	57⅜	57⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	25	25
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	90¾	95¾
Midland of NJ 5s '40	54	54
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95	94½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	81½	81½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	80½	80½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	48	47
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	67¾	67⅝
Mo Ill 5s '59	26	26
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	38½	36½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	68	68
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	16½	16
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27½	26½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	27½	27½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	15¾	14½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	87	86¼
Montana Power 5s A '62	71½	71½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	90	90
Nassau Elec Con 4s '51	51½	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	87⅞	87¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102	102
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	85¼	85¼
N O T & M inc 5s '35	106¼	106
N O T & M 5½s '54	31	31
NY&HR gen 4½s '97	76¾	76¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	72	71
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	48	47
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	42	51¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	58⅜	58⅜
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19⅜	19½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	22½	22½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	36	35
NY Dock Co 4s '51	61½	61⅛
NY Dock Co 5s '38	42	42
NY Edison 5s C '51	106	105¾
NY Edison 5s '44	106¼	105½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111½	111½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	98	97½
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	79	78⅞
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51¼	51
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1½	1½
NY Steam Corp 5s '566	100	99⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅝	103¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	65	65
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	48	48
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	99½	99½
Norf & W con 4s '96	97¼	96¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	95¼	95¼
North Am Co 5s '61	84¼	83¾
Nor Am Edi 5½s '52	83½	83
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101¾	101¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62½	62⅛
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83	82¼
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	66	65
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	79	79
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100½	100¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	101¾	101¾
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104⅞	104⅝
Pac Pub Ser 5s	97	97
Paramount Public 5½s '50	22¼	22⅛
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	16	16
Penn Pow & tL 4½s '81	90⅞	90⅜
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	78⅛	78⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	75¼	75¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100⅝	100½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	68⅝	68⅝
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	97¾	97
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95	94¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	101	101
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100¼	100
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	56¼	56
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32	31½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	52	52
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95½	95½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102	102
Remington Arms 5s '37	69⅝	68
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	57	56
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	22¼	22¼
do ct	22	22
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12¾	12¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 ct sta	11	11
do ct stb	9½	9½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99	98½
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	86	86
Shell Pipe 5s '52	78	78
Shell Union 5s '47	76	75¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	77⅛	77⅛
Shubert Theater 6s '42	2¾	2¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	91¼	91⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94½	94
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	85½	85
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	49½	49½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	50½	50½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	49½	49
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	49½	49⅜
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	28½	28⅜
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	26¾	26⅝
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	32	32
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	34	34
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105½	105¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅝	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅝	97¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98½	98⅛
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	97	96¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	88½	87½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46	46
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24	24
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	60½	60½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101⅞	101⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99⅝	99⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	80½	80⅛
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84	83¾
Union Pacific 5s	100½	100½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	47½	47
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	65	65
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	73	72½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	30½	30½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	33⅞	33⅞
Virginia Ry 5s '62	93	93
Wabash RR 4½s '78	6¾	6¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	45	45
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104¾	104¾
Western Union 5s '51	59½	59½
Western Union col 5s '38	80	80
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	68	68
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85⅝	85⅝
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	67½	67½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct17	Last Oct15
3½s '47	101.24	101.22	101.24	101.22
1st 4¼s '47	102.19	102.18	102.19	102.20
4th 4¼s '38	103.19	103.17	103.17	103.18
4th 4¼s reg	103.16	103.15	103.15		
US 3s '55	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.5
US 3½s '49	97.29	97.26	97.29	97.25
US 3½s '43 Mar	100.30	100.26	100.30	100.28
US 3¾s '43 June	101	100.27	100.27	100.29
US 3½s '47	100.22	100.20	100.20	100.24
US 3¾s '56	102.14	102.12	102.14	102.15
US 4s '54	104.11	104.8	104.11	104.9
US 4¼s '52	107.25	107.20	107.20	107.26

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19	18⅞
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	91	91
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	47¾	47¾
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	10½	10½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48⅞	48¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	55⅜	55
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	55¾	55⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	55½	55⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	54⅛	54⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	55¼	55¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	55¼	55
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	55	54⅜
Australia 4½s '56	76½	76¼
Australia 5s '55	83¾	83¼
Australia 5s '57	83¾	83⅜
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	49¾	49½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93¼	93
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92	92
Belgium (King) 6s '55	98⅞	98½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101	101
Belgium (King) 7s 55	106	106
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105½	105¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	40½	40½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	52½	52½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	50	50
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6¼	6¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7¼	7¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18½	18
Brazil 6½s 2'27-'57	18½	18½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20	20
Brisbane 6s '50	79	79
Brisbane 5s '57	72½	72½
Brisbane 5s '58	73	73
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28	27½
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	52½	52½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	14½	14¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100¼	100
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	92¼	91¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	102½	102
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	10½	10½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8½	8¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7⅞	7⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8¼	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	8	8
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	9⅞	9½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	8¼	8¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	42⅜	42
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	31⅜	31⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	31½	30½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	75¼	75¼
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	79	79
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	11	11
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	99	99
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	77⅞	77⅞
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91½	91½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	91	91
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	54	54
Dresden 7s '45	56	56
Duke Price Power 6s '66	59	56
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	100	100
Dutch El 6s '47	100	100
Dutch El sf 6s '62	100	100
Dutch El reg	99½	99½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	45	45
Fiat 7s '46 war	91	91
Finland 5½s '58	66½	66½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	72¼	72¼
Finnish B 6½s '54	65	65
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	101¾	101½
Frankfort 6½s '53	35	34½
French (Rep) 7s '49	115⅞	115⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122	121¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	53	53
German 7s '49	73½	72¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	57½	57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	52	52
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	52½	52½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	59	59
German Agr 6½s '53 rcts	40⅞	40
Germ El Pow 5½	52	51¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	52	52
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	41	40½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	53	51½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	48	48
Graz 8s '54	48½	48½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	75½	74⅝
Hamburg 6s '48	42⅞	42⅞
Helsingfors 6½s '60	62	62
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	38¾	38¾
Hungary Mun 7s '46	21	21
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	19	19
Italy (King) 7s '51	97	97
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	40¾	40⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	53¼	53¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	63	62¼
Karstadt 6s '43	29½	28¾
Maridionale El 7s '57	90½	90½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84½	84½
New South Wales 5s '57	83¾	83
New South Wales 5s '58	83	83¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105⅝	105⅝
North German Lloyd 6s '47	45	45
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	77⅝	77⅝
Norway (King) 5s '63	83	83
Norway (King) 5½s '65	84	84
Norway (King) 6s '44	88½	88¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	87⅞	87⅞
Norwegian El 5½s '57	73	73
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	73⅞	73¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	46⅜	45⅞
Oslo (City) 6s '55	90	89
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	97	97
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	5⅞	5¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	54½	54½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	52½	52½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58⅝	58⅝
Prussia 6½s '31	48⅝	48¼
Prussia 6s '52	48¼	47½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	93¼	92
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	51	51
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	50¼	50⅛
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	56¾	56¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	50¾	50½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	41	40½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	45¼	45
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	45½	45½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	9	9
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	9½	9½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88	88
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	86¼	86⅛
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	62⅛	62⅛
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	60	60
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	24	24
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	15⅜	15⅜
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	20	20
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	52¾	52⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	56¼	55¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	23	22
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	26	26
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	38	38
Siemens 6½s '51	65	65
Silesia Bk 6s '47	40¼	40
Solvsons (City) 6s '36	105⅞	105¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	95½	95⅛
Swiss Government 5½s '46	95⅝	95⅜
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37½	37½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅜	106¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	36⅞	36
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	37	37
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	36¾	36¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	31¼	31¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	32½	31½
Vienna 6s '52	51½	51½
Westphalia El 6s '53	35½	34⅝
Württemberg 7s '56	55	55
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	51⅝	51⅝

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain system sales compare:
KROGER GROCERY & BAKING CO.

	1932	1931	Dec. %
4 wks to Oct.8	$15,978,061	$17,612,910	9.3
40 wks to Oct. 8	165,589,328	191,786,975	13.6
Av strs in oper	4,786	4,903	2.4

DOLLAR LOWER IN PARIS

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP)—The American dollar dropped to 25.45 francs today from Friday's close of 25.4925, but after the official market closed, there was a rise to 25.46. In banking circles no particular reason was advanced to explain the drop, but some bankers said Paris had bought dollars in London, where the exchange is better, thus lowering the demand here.

POSTAL SAVINGS REACH $854,767,362

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—In September postal savings deposits increased $9,913,492 to $854,767,362.

DEMAND FOR LEATHER IS STILL GOOD

Recent Price Advances Well Maintained—Medium Grades Lead

There is a steady demand for sole leather, and the weekly aggregate of sales mounts up to fairly satisfactory proportions. Recent advances have been well maintained. Contracting for spring needs has not as yet gone beyond the inquiry stage.

In oak sole the call is usually for immediate needs, with listed prices prevailing. Oak backs sell at 30@28c, factory oak bends at 32c, and finders bends at 44c for the X grade. Cut stock is reported active in New York.

The call for cheap footwear has created such a demand for certain selections of oak offal that dealers are asking advances of 1 to 2 cents above quotations of two weeks ago. Choice bellies are selling at 13@12c, and back trim bellies at 11c. Untrimmed heads are active at 10c.

Union sole leather is fairly active. Packer steer backs of standard tannage sell from 27c down. No. 2 steer bends are quoted at 31@30c, and No. 3 country hide bends at 25c. Union offal is steady, with single shoulders quoted at 20@18c, prime bellies at 13@12c, and untrimmed heads at 10c.

The calfskin market is stimulated by the larger than usual orders for men's calf shoes from retailers. Black skins lead, with the medium and cheaper grades prominent. Mediums sell at 22@18c, and the lower grades at 16@12c. Choice selections go at 30@28c.

Side upper leather is moderately active,

Advertising Held Needed at Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 17—"In this business of advertising you work with very homely tools," Mr. Leroy G. Peed, general sales manager of the De Soto Corporation, told the annual convention of the first district, Advertising Federation of America, in Hotel Kimball today.

"Genius lies in the art of getting close to the people. Today I believe more firmly than ever that advertising is the sword arm of business, but in these times business must wield a keener weapon than ever before. You must be honest, you must be brief, you must be interesting, you must be convicing, and above all you must be human."

Mr. V. Edward Borges, district governor, spoke on new views in advertising. Col. Carroll J. Swan, president of the Advertising Club of America, responded to addresses of welcome by Mayor Dwight R. Winter, Mr. James B. McNaughton, president of the Advertising Club of Springfield, and Maj. Frederick J. Hillman of the Chamber of Commerce.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Republican State Committee: talk, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:30 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 New England Community Singing Club.
8:15 Mansfield Singers.
8:30 NBC, Republican Committee: Strickland Gillilan.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Westinghouse Melody Maids.
10:30 Winston Sharples' Orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
12:00 NBC, Clyde McCoy's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Keene's Hill Billies.
5:15 Betty Brooks, songs.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, Musical program.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Socony land Sketch.
8:30 Spratt's Dog Chat.
8:45 Irene Hanify, organist.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States.
10:00 NBC, National Forum: "Home Loan Banks," Mr. Franklin W. Fort.
10:30 Jewish Philanthropic Program.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Stage Star Salute: Bettina Hall.
6:30 Lighthouse News Exchange.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Republican State Committee talk.
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, female trio.
7:45 CBS, "Musical Album of Popular Classics."
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Singin' Sam, baritone.
8:30 Ruby Newman's orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Mysteries in Paris."
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Talk, "Democratic Registration."
11:30 Organ recital, Harry Rodgers.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1110kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 CBS, "Romance" program.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, William O'Neill; orchestra.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "George Washington and the Men of Boston," Prof. Robert E. Rogers.
9:00 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:15 Yankee Network interview.
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Business news period.
10:35 a. m.—Studio soloists.
11:15 a. m.—Recorded selections.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Classical recordings.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels: Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican National Committee talk.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC program.
4:25 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News, stocks, produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4.00 p. m.—Boston Popular Revue.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—CBS, Harrod's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, auspices of Manager of Committees on Publication.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

HAMILTON, Ont. — Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-340.7m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Thursdays, 8-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, auspices Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, auspices Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

STEVENS POINT, Wis.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 24, 25 and 26, 12:45-1 p. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m, auspices Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, auspices Second Church of Christ, Scientist, direction Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Paducah, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, auspices Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, auspices Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

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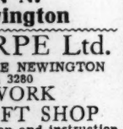

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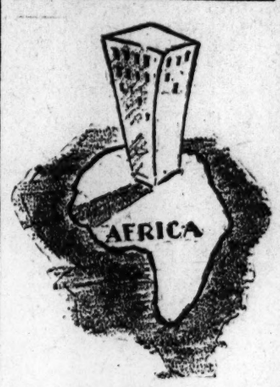

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT'S A GARAGE AT THAT!

A skyscraper in Africa? Yes, Oran, the capital of Algiers, has a modern 12-story skyscraper with all modern conveniences.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

"In the Name of God and Italy, I swear to execute, without discussion, the orders of Il Duce and to serve with all my strength, and with my blood if necessary, the cause of the Fascist revolution," is the new oath administered to those entering the Fascist Party?

A plumber's museum, the only one in Britain, and perhaps in the world, is to be opened in Newcastle?

"Taps," the good-night bugle call of the American army, has been adopted by the French?

On the first of the year the farm population of the United States was 31,260,000 persons?

Envelopes came into general use about a century ago?

For the Scrapbook

Danish Maxims

Better be a free bird than a captive king.

A small fire that warms you is better than a large one that burns you.

Many little rivulets make a great river.

Good counsel is no better than bad counsel if it be not taken in time.

He must be pure who would blame another.

Bend the willow while it is young.

No one is rich enough to do without a neighbor.

He who takes the child by the hand takes the mother by the heart.

He is young enough who has health, and he is rich enough who has no debts.

When everyone minds his own business the work is done.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Another advantage of these times: few residences are built by people with palace incomes and fillingstation taste in architecture.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: Hundreds of ingenious inventors have had a shot at it, and still there never was another tie rack as handy as the old-time wall gas jet.

Ohio State Journal: It seems that the Soviet rule imposed upon writers visiting Russia is, "We don't care what you say about us, just so it isn't the truth."

Rime-O-Grams No. 43

Published: Sept. 19

Leaders of Yesterday

ANSWERS

1.

Cast off by their kin,
By an animal nourished;
The kingdom they founded
For centuries flourished.
(Romulus and Remus)

2.

He crossed to an island
In ten sixty-six;
And in one short month
Took the whole bag of tricks.
(William of Normandy)

3.

The revelers sang:
"Let us on with the dance."
But an iron duke trampled
The lilies of France.
(Duke of Wellington)

4.

Bold and unyielding
On questions religious,
A German reformer
Wrought changes prodigious
(Martin Luther)

5.

"I am the State!"
Said a king to his peers;
And he made good these words
For fifty-five years.
(Louis XIV)

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Miss P. Baines, Bournemouth, Eng.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE light of understanding, humility kindleth and pride covereth.—QUARLES.

Hymnal Notes

Introduction

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LETTERS that pour in from all over the world record the interest and delight with which the new Christian Science Hymnal is received. It is now proposed to give Monitor readers something of the story of the hymns: from what sources they came, with notes as to the history and tradition that gather round the hymns and tunes, their authors and composers. A series of brief articles (two or three times a week) will make a record which, if filed conveniently, should be of use to those who wish to study a book that marks a long step ahead in the history of Christian hymnody.

Joy and gratitude for having two new hymns by Mrs. Eddy sounds in all these letters, and many writers say that exactly these two poems, "Love" and "Satisfied," were those they had long hoped to see with music.

In preparing the Hymnal, Mrs. Eddy's recorded thought as to church music was carefully studied, including references in her letters. Discussing the music that was used with her own hymns in 1897, Mrs. Eddy wrote to a student:

"I wish somebody in the wide world would find some glorious music such as our great masters, Haydn, Mozart and others, left as legacies to the world, 'and put the Mother's Evening Prayer with it.'" (Historical Files of The Mother Church.)

To carry out this wish of the author, two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns have been set to music of the rank which is called "classic." Her poem, "Love," has a chorale by Bach, one of the most melodious and lovely of this great man, who devoted his life to the praise of God in song. "Mother's Evening Prayer" has music by an English composer of the Shakespearean time, which marked the highest point in English composition down to the present century. This tune, No. 212, by the famous Orlando Gibbons, is considered by some musicians the most beautiful music in the new Hymnal.

The use in the Hymnal of 50 tunes from the great masters further carries out the ideal cited in the letter above, of using the "glorious music" of the masters. Bach, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, Schumann, Schubert and Mendelssohn make the praise of God more glorious. From Orlando Gibbons (1583-1625) to Sir Walford Davies, English music has given its noble best to the Hymnal. Lindeman, "the man who taught Norway to sing," is represented by four tunes, and the famous American, Horatio Parker, composer of a great oratorio, *Hora Novissima*, by two. These are examples of composers whose work will be more fully discussed.

The poetry of the revised Hymnal includes, besides the seven hymns by Mary Baker Eddy, a lengthened list by Whittier, a hymn by Lowell, one by Phillips Brooks, new ones by Cowper, Bonar, Montgomery, already well represented, words by Hosmer, Sir Walter Scott, Christopher Wordsworth and Theodore Williams, by Brorson and Grundtvig, famous Danish poets. A total of 90 hymns, with nearly 20 tunes, written by Christian Scientists, shows that the Hymnal is indeed an expression of the general advance in the movement.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Proven ("Subscriber," who says that the form has been blacklisted by educational authorities in her state, but that she has seen the word used in editorials in this newspaper)—If usage counts for anything, this word has won a place in our language. But until our dictionary authorities tells us otherwise, we shall give evidence of a preference for "proved."

"Proven" gained early popularity in Scottish law in the verdicts of "proven" or "not proven." "Not proven," incidentally, usually left the suspicion that the defendant was guilty, but that the evidence was insufficient to convict.

Onto ("Subscriber")—We believe that this preposition has gained a good foothold in English, and although Webster's gives it the doubtful honor of a listing in the fine print in the lower half of the page, the dictionary does not stigmatize it with any notation as "colloquial."

Purists, by the way, who contend that "on" expresses all that "onto" does, will have to think long and furiously before they can convince us that there is no difference between "The boy fell on the shed" and "The boy fell onto the shed" (the first might mean that the boy tumbled while walking on the shed; the second leaves no doubt—the chap fell from some higher place to the shed).

Insofar ("Subscriber")—This is a corrupt form, probably patterned after "inasmuch." If used at all, it should be written "in so far." We feel, however, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the "in" could be profitably omitted.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Answered

"I tell you, gentlemen," said the soap-box orator on the Grand Parade, "if you want a thing well done, you must do it yourself."

"What about getting your hair cut?" shouted an interrupter.

"I'm giving you the bald facts," went on the orator, unperturbed.—*Boston Herald.*

Humorist

Lady: "I've only got a sovereign. You'll have to go and see what it's worth at the moment."

A Start

"What would you do if you had all the money in the world?"

"Pay my debts—as far as that much money would go."—*Modern Radio.*

Her First Lesson

Little Girl (after first morning at school): "Mother, you're wrong about B for Bunny. Miss Chadwick says it's for Bread.—*Punch.*

To the Point

Complaining Customer: "That lawn mower I bought last summer has all rusted."

Hardware Merchant: "Maybe that's because there's so much due on it."—*Good Hardware.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Sponge and I went to the pet show today expecting to do our best to win a prize for the Boss—
But when we got there and I saw some of the dogs and rabbits—
And parrots and canaries—
And mice and goldfish and all sorts of interesting pets that the other boys and girls brought—
I decided we had a hard job ahead of us—
TO BE CONTINUED

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'The Prayers of Two or Three'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durham, Ont.

IN A city home amid comfortable surroundings and beautiful furnishings that had accumulated in interesting ways through their owner's devoted life, an elderly man was praying for the companionship of a boy. He had always loved boys, and now that he seemed to need care he did not want a woman to nurse him or do his housekeeping. He wanted a boy, but where could one find a boy who would be happy doing housework and caring for an elderly man?

Far away, a young British boy, only a few months in America, who had been told that his employer could no longer afford help, was praying for an opportunity. He did not venture to specify in his prayers that he longed for a home where there would be no scolding, or for one where he did not have to work hard from morning till night without sympathy or kindness. But he was praying.

Thousands of miles away, in her cottage in the old country, the boy's mother was praying that Gordon might find a Christian home and an opportunity to grow in grace.

Aside from all three, a sympathetic outsider wrote to a friend, mentioning her interest in finding a home for the lad. The friend, on receiving the letter, was about to visit the elderly gentleman and carried the letter with her. That evening, apparently out of the skies, came to the boy a message urging his immediate coming to the city for an interview.

The interview ended in smiles, and today the pleasant elderly man and Gordon are living together very happily. The former is cared for by quick and loving hands in all his needs of personal household attention, and Gordon has all the liberties and privileges of that happy home which his own work for his mother at home prepared him to keep beautiful. Together they attend picnics and socials, and they have their own merry parties. Eighty and 18, they are good companions, unusual though it seems, and morning and evening they offer their prayers of thanksgiving together.

What They Say

Aspiration

"Deep in every heart is a hidden longing and ambition to do something fine and enduring. This secret intimation from within is a summons to rise above the dead level of mediocrity and to use talent powers to large purpose. Listen to this inner voice, heed its divine command, and set your eyes upon some great and lofty achievement. — *Grenville Kleiser.*

Matter of Taxation

"The matter of unemployment is a matter of governmental responsibility, as only the taxing power can reach the niggardly and miserly as well as the generous."—*George Foster Peabody.*

Not the Way Out

"No crisis in any country was ever solved by the simple process of running around in short circles and screaming. 'Isn't it awful?'"—*Heywood Broun.*

Rime-O-Grams

No. 55

Books of the Bible

Prepared by Anne Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty.

What is your score?

1.

Near the close of one book
The twelve tribes addressing,
Comes a leader's farewell
With a song and a blessing.

2.

In number of chapters
It stands the fourth one,
But in earliest records
Exceeded by none.

3.

To the holier life
Of a king they belong;
Their prayers of thanksgiving,
These praises in song.

4.

Full of delicate charm
Is this Bible romance,
Whose pastoral scenes
The chapters enhance.

5.

Ten chapters exciting
Great hazards relate
In the life of a Jew
Who sat by a gate.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams, No. 55."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

President Hoover Strikes Back

AMERICAN radio listeners Saturday night discovered a new Mr. Hoover. They found the President, as he spoke at Cleveland, a two-fisted political fighter.

For months President Hoover has listened patiently to the circulation of criticisms and insinuations regarding his conduct of the battle against depression—criticisms often based on half-knowledge of the situation and designed to appeal to the emotions of those hard pressed. For a long time he remained content to let his works speak for themselves. But when he has heard those works, as he believed, so misrepresented by his political opponents and countered by proposals of expedients so doubtful as to endanger the prospect of recovery, he has shown that he could swing a heavy club of fact and logic in their defense.

His analysis of the sources of the depression, showing that it had begun in a score of countries abroad before the stock market crash in America, illustrates not only his own unusual knowledge of world trade and of post-war reconstruction problems, but also his point that it would be risky to trust the remedying of the situation to men who see it superficially. His defense of the Smoot-Hawley tariff is possibly the ablest that has been made. He cogently pointed out that it can hardly be said to have caused a business breakdown that began nearly a year before this tariff went into effect.

His emphasis on the part disarmament could play in a rectification of the burdens and maladjustments which weigh down the world is deserving of an international as well as an American audience.

Primarily the speech should definitely lay at rest the intimation that the President is more interested in big business and finance than in the welfare of the ordinary workingman. It showed how the Administration's efforts had been directed toward the preservation of jobs through public construction and the freeing of credit for industry, preservation of homes through emergency relief organization and the home loan banks, and preservation of real wages through conferences with employers and the protection of the dollar against depreciation. It is well, also, that he brought into the open and branded as a lie the story that years ago he used cheap Chinese coolie labor in South African mines when the facts are that he opposed its use.

If in this speech he went after the Democratic Party strategists and the Democratic presidential nominee with hammer and tongs, it was largely because they have invited reprisals, or at least refutation, by the loose way in which they have implied that all the economic ills of the world were due to the Republican Administration and that the situation "couldn't be any worse."

As a matter of fact the President pointed out ways in which Democratic strategy in the House of Representatives, if not some of the proposals of the Democratic nominee, would have tended or would now tend to make it worse—such as the omnibus pension bill, the $1,200,000,000 pork-barrel public works bill, the greenback currency veterans' bonus bill and the proposal to put Uncle Sam into the personal banking business with all the bureaucracy that would entail.

He commented pertinently that stock market operations such as the New York Governor blames for the business breakdown are principally amenable to state laws and that most such operations have taken place in the State of New York. He showed a facility for direct, homely, combative and sometimes satiric expression such as the public has not often heard from the Quaker President.

Probably no one hopes more than Mr. Hoover that this will not again be necessary in the current campaign and that the issues may be discussed on a more dispassionate plane. But the vigor of his political thrusts is only emblematic of the force of the blows he has been striking and is striking in everybody's battle for economic recovery.

Two Jobs

DNIEPROSTROY, the great hydroelectric enterprise in Soviet Russia, has long been a focus of Russian industrial aspirations. It has also been used abroad to confute the skepticism about the Five-Year Plan. Now that it has been completed, Russian joy is unrestrained, and the engineer in charge, Col. Hugh L. Cooper, and his fellow-American assistants, have been decorated by the Moscow Government, while the world looks on, marveling at the achievement, which is the greatest of its kind in the world, and paying tribute to it.

The scheme is a testimony to the driving force of an idea when coupled with organization and technical genius. But it is something more than that. "Humanity uprooted" will find in the undertaking new roots from which to draw sustenance and the opportunity for a fuller life. By means of a dam and locks the level of the Dnieper has been raised 150 feet and the river has been made navigable along its 1300-mile course. A new industrial area is also rising at this point of "Father Dnieper," a region some thirty miles in extent, in which coke ovens, blast furnaces, a ferro-alloy plant and an aluminum works are in process of construction. These may mean a great deal to the future Russia.

The achievement will turn Western eyes to the status of the industrial Five-Year Plan, now on its last lap. Here one finds that production is lagging behind schedule. Figures for the eight months ended August 31 compare as follows with the program for the whole of the twelve months: pig iron, 4,000,000 tons, against 9,500,000 tons; steel, 3,700,000 tons, against 8,880,000 tons; rolled metal, 2,800,000 tons, against 7,600,000 tons; and copper, 35,000 tons, against 100,000 tons. So the tabulations go, all the way down the line behind schedule.

As Mr. W. H. Chamberlin has been disclosing in the Monitor, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, along with the rest of the world, has been hit by the business depression. It cannot buy as much equipment from abroad because the goods which it offers for payment—foodstuffs and raw materials—are fetching lower prices, while a food shortage has cut into the amount which would otherwise have been available for sale abroad.

However, the lag of performance behind promise does not represent a drop below last year's figures. Here the U. S. S. R. is unique. Russian production is the only one that in the last three years has been following an ascending curve. The reason is simple. Soviet Russia is practically the only modern nation left that has a straightforward production problem on its hands. It has too few loaves and fishes, whereas the rest of the world thinks and acts as if it had too many, its problem being the correlation of consumption with a superabundant production.

Coöperation on a voluntary, instead of an enforced, basis, is the means whereby the Western world hopes to master its problem. And it depends not upon the technical engineers, who must be Russia's chief reliance for many years to come, but upon social engineers, who are necessary nowadays to distribute what the former have produced so bountifully.

What Is Good English?

DR. FRANK H. VIZETELLY, the celebrated scholar, and Mr. King Vidor, the no less celebrated film director, intensely dislike "Oxford" English. Recently they both have been attacking what they call the "Oxford accent."

In this they go one better than Don Quixote, who tilted at windmills. For the windmills at least were there. But the accent that is called the "Oxford accent" is largely a flight of fancy which has taken tangible shape chiefly on the stage. At least it is not to be found in a dominating position at Oxford, which, being an assembly of educated people from all parts of Britain, and all classes of society, has no distinctive method of speech at all.

Nevertheless, one appreciates the motive that leads Mr. Vidor and Dr. Vizetelly to condemn this so-called Oxford accent. They both desire that people should speak good English. The difficulty, of course, lies in knowing exactly what good English is.

Some even go so far as to contend that it is literally the King's English. But the coming of the radio has discovered to the general public that the King's English does not at all resemble the Prince of Wales's. Do the standards of good English abruptly change at the accession of a new monarch? One would hardly suppose so.

The fact seems to be that there is no standard English. When one has said that good English is the English spoken by well-educated people, one has got as far as one can safely go in talking of this subject. And since not all well-educated people speak the same kind of English, it follows that there are many varieties of English which may be spoken without misgiving.

Business—Handmaid of Peace

WARS and disputes often are said to arise between nations because of economic rivalries and disputes. There is a good deal of validity in the explanation. But it is not a complete explanation. In some *détentes* trade rivalry exists only in a secondary degree, as in the case of France and Germany, where the trouble is mainly one of mental attitudes.

In the economic sphere the relations between France and Germany are at bottom complementary. Germany is a highly developed industrial nation; France rests solidly upon an agrarian economy, on top of which has been built small industries and specialized crafts. The tie has not been damaged to any great extent even by the loss to France under the peace treaties of German coal and iron. In business, then, should be the basis of understanding, once the fears that underlie the problem have melted in mutual trust and confidence. In fact, the drawing together of the two countries in some kind of accord may be a means of dispelling those fears.

In this belief, at any rate, far-seeing men on both sides of the Rhine have been working quietly to knit the two peoples in economic rapprochement. They are not the statesmen whose movements are recorded so faithfully by the newspapers. They are the lesser officials on whom devolves the "donkey work" in international intercourse, and the business men.

On September 27 last year the statesmen of the two countries provided these peacemakers with something on which to train their zeal. Premier Pierre Laval and Foreign Minister Aristide Briand went to Berlin, and brought into existence a Franco-German economic committee. At the time it was regarded as a sop to cover up a fruitless mission. If it were not so regarded by its authors, it certainly had all the appearance of an absent-minded creation, for it promptly faded from newspaper attention. For six weeks nothing was visibly done to make it function. Then on November 13 the first meeting was held in Paris. But the committee still remained shrouded in obscurity.

Nevertheless, the seed of economic reason thus absent-mindedly planted has been growing apace. A subcommittee on commercial policy came to an agreement with what Dr. Joseph Schumpeter, the well-known German economist, calls "astonishing rapidity." The Germans dropped their continual protests against the tariff safeguarding of French industries, while the French agreed to resort to the limitation of German imports only in exceptional cases and after careful consideration. This latter may not mean much, but it was followed by a proviso that in the event of French industries applying for more protection, the French Government would advise them first to try to come to an interindustrial understanding with their German competitors, and this may mean a great deal.

In fact, it has meant a great deal. Agreements have been reached between the porcelain, nitrogen and electrical engineering industries of both countries. The electrical has gone further and established a joint office to facilitate the carrying out of the compact. Dozens of other cases are under consideration, the most important of which would involve understandings over railway material, cement, airways and shipping, while a subcommittee has actually been formed to study coöperation in foreign, especially overseas, markets.

Another crisis similar to the one created last year by the Anschluss proposal has again disturbed Franco-German relations. It will naturally interfere very greatly with the work of the economic committee. Politics obtrudes its head even into a sphere where the real interest of both nations so clearly points to an economic rapprochement. But the committee is still in existence; it has laid a useful foundation of useful collaboration; and, consequently, it will continue to provide a rallying ground for true reconciliation.

An International Triangle

WITH the information that Washington and Geneva are conferring in an endeavor to arrange a truce between Paraguay and Bolivia comes the announcement that the Argentine Chamber of Deputies has voted to rejoin the League of Nations. Argentina follows in the footsteps of Mexico and other Latin-American nations, however, in denying that the Monroe Doctrine, mentioned in Article 21 of the League Covenant, is a "regional" understanding in the Americas. While the action of Washington enlarges the rôle of the League of Nations in a purely American dispute, the protest of Argentina revives memories of an old obstacle to friendly relations among the three parties of an international triangle—the United States, the Latin-American republics, and the League of Nations.

Though there may be no single road to peace that is better than all others, there are times when a multiplicity of roads causes confusion and prevents positive and practical accomplishments. This was notably evident in 1928 when the League of Nations hesitated to play a full part in the solution of the Gran Chaco question on the grounds that, under the provisions of Article 21, this was a "regional" problem which should be solved by the American nations themselves.

This disappointed the hopes of many Latin-American governments and revived old animadversions toward the Monroe Doctrine. Though the efforts of American nations at the time sufficed to avert war between Paraguay and Bolivia, the fundamental problem remained unsolved. It is again disturbing the peace of America and has brought into the limelight the tangled triangle of the relationships between the two Americas and Europe.

Now, however, the position of the League is measurably strengthened by the action of the Argentine Chamber, by the willingness of the American Government to coöperate in League measures to bring about a truce and by the League's own decision to take a more positive stand in this "purely" American question. Paradoxically, the active participation of the League in the Gran Chaco controversy will probably redound to the benefit of the United States in its relations with Latin-American nations. Should the United States act in concert with the League or allow the League to assume the leadership in solving the Gran Chaco dispute, much of Latin-American fear of the United States and dislike for the Monroe Doctrine would tend to evaporate.

In one sense, the fact that the Latin-American nations are members of the Pan-American Union at the same time that many are members of the League of Nations produces a situation sometimes embarrassing in international affairs. On the other hand, by the same circumstance the Latin-American nations have become a link between the League of Nations and the United States. Several factors in recent years have tended to strengthen that bond. The Hoover Administration has sought to dispel, by means of the Clark memorandum, the notion that the Monroe Doctrine was inimical to Latin-American interests. And in 1930 the Council of the League handed down the interpretation that mention of the Monroe Doctrine "neither weakens nor limits any of the safeguards provided in the Covenant." Thus the Monroe Doctrine is not the obstacle it once was.

There is little reason for friction among the three parties of the triangle. Their common international ideal is a warless world. At this point it would appear that the League has a fine opportunity of rendering itself, the Americas and the world a service by taking an active part in solving a purely American question. The by-products of such action, by lessening Latin-American suspicion of the United States and by rekindling faith in the League of Nations, would undoubtedly benefit mankind as a whole.

Editorial Notes

Statistics show that of the 30,717,759 pairs of shoes manufactured in August, 77 per cent were for adults. If you raised an incredulous eyebrow on reading this, it is more than probable that you, too, have several growing youngsters.

Salem, Mass., sees a reproduction of the first Thanksgiving dinner in New England. No forks are used. Which may explain, after all these generations, just how the turkey drumstick came to be so popular.

Before election day is an appropriate time to consider the relation between balancing one's own budget and choosing officials who can balance public budgets.

How can baseball be the national sport when one week of football puts even a World Series into the limbo of almost forgotten things?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Bolt of Hiram Johnson—Liquor "Ads" in the Home Circle

"I CANNOT and will not," says Senator Hiram Johnson, "support President Hoover." It is not at the moment recalled just when Senator Johnson could or would support any Republican candidate for the Presidency except himself, and he thus far has never been able to run successfully the gantlet of a nominating convention.

When in 1916 the Republican Party had apparently the best possible opportunity to elect its nominee, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, the failure of that gentleman to make proper obeisance before the Johnson throne in California resulted in the loss of that State and of the election. In 1920, the California Senator was one of those who contested in the Chicago convention for the presidential nomination. Badly beaten in this ambition, he made no overt sign of opposing the nomination of Senator Harding, but since that period he has steadily been looked upon as indifferent to the national ticket so long as his own senatorial interests were being taken care of.

His frank declaration of enmity this year will surprise no one among the friends of the President. It was quite impossible that men of such differing characteristics as President Hoover and Senator Johnson could long retain even a spurious air of friendly coöperation in politics. The Johnson strength in California has been steadily falling off and it has been the general impression in California that his present senatorial term will be his last. Certainly his revolt against the party to which he owes all that he has attained will not contribute to his reëlection in 1934.

* * *

It is interesting to speculate upon the reasons for Governor Roosevelt's protracted silence on the question of the cash bonus. He now announces that he will proclaim his convictions on the subject before election. There are three weeks remaining in which this may be done. One wonders why, supposing he has any convictions on the subject, he thus insists on withholding them from the electorate until the very last possible moment.

He has had an opportunity to speak on the subject before an American Legion convention, but remained silent. He was challenged by Governor Smith, but his lips were sealed. He has seen President Hoover frankly announce that he would veto any measure having for its purpose the immediate payment of the bonus in cash, but apparently the thought of the large Legion vote stilled his tongue.

The chances are strong that the public can only be protected against a colossal raid on the Treasury by the presence in the White House of a President who will without hesitation veto any measure of this character. If it has taken so long for Governor Roosevelt to make up his mind as to what he will say upon the subject, how long would it take him as President to make up his mind as to what he would do when the emergency confronted him?

* * *

The millions of people who have found pleasure and education in the possession of radios in their homes will, I think, be very much interested in the plans which are being made to utilize this method of admission to the home circle for the advertising of the greatest enemy the home has ever known; namely, the commercialized liquor trade. I have urged more than once in this column that no measure whatsoever relative to the reëstablishment of the liquor business should be permitted to pass Congress unless accompanied by a specific prohibition against the advertising of that business.

Of course this proposition is not going to be popular with either the newspapers, the bill posters, or the commercialized radio corporations. All of these organizations are hoping for the golden harvest to be reaped from the advertising campaign to make liquor as much a part of the daily life and habits of our women and children as cigarettes have been made by the advertising methods of the tobacco companies. A friend calls my attention to this perfectly frank expression of purpose on the part of the commercialized broadcasters, appearing in a September issue of Broadcasting, the trade organ of that industry:

> Breweries and wineries are polishing up their apparatus against the day when Congress lifts the embargo against the sparkling beverages that exhilarate or damn, according to one's personal lights.
>
> Thus far, the managers of major stations have been reluctant to declare their positions as to whether they plan to carry commercial programs setting forth the merits of the several brews and wines. It is known, however, that certain independent stations, including WOR, are studying the problems involved. . . .
>
> There is no question that every famous rendezvous, or at least its modern counterpart, will spring into existence with the repeal of Volsteadism and they will want to get on the air. And the consensus of opinion in broadcasting circles is that they will get on the air; that the breweries will broadcast, and the distilleries as well, if the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is accomplished.

This is a pleasant prospect for American families. What is to be the method of meeting and defeating this purpose of making the use of liquor habitual among our people? Will it be necessary for a God-fearing and sober home to throw out altogether the radio which has been a source of so much pleasure and profit to its members in the past? Is there no pressure that can be brought to bear upon the companies engaged in broadcasting which will lead them to refuse to enter upon so conscienceless and injurious a line of activity as this type of advertising? Will it be possible in the face of the concerted influence of the great sections of the press and other advertising agencies to secure restricted legislation by Congress?

The danger is imminent, real, not in the slightest degree imaginary. The time for determining the way in which it is to be met is here. Is it not the part, after all, of common sense to recognize the indubitable fact that the easiest way to prevent this sort of invasion of the home circle is to defeat any effort to break down the prohibition law? If there shall be no alcoholic products that can be legally sold, there will be none that can be legally advertised by air or otherwise.

A Matter of Stems

THAT was how a young actress described it to me. We met in the train, between Chicago and Kansas City. She was in vaudeville, and had been spending Christmas with friends in Chicago; rich they were, with an Italian chef, and an English butler. They had given her lovely presents, and before she left she felt she wanted "to make some return." But they seemed to have everything in the world, and try as she could, she could think of nothing she could afford.

Nothing but flowers; so flowers she bought. One dozen American Beauty roses; at Christmas time, in Chicago. And they cost just "one week's salary." In describing them she used that phrase. I suppose I gasped in my thrifty Scotch way at the idea of anybody paying out a whole week's board and lodging and washing and sundries for twelve roses. "It was merely a matter of stems," she said.

* * *

I am grateful for the phrase; it explains so completely much that is needless and stupid in our lives; the luxuries that are not even specially interesting, the out-of-season foods that are really rather flavorless, the *de luxe* editions of books that are of fleeting interest. I gathered that my train friend's week had been practically a matter of stems all through. Her hosts were not happy; rather in awe of their butler; troubled by having always to appear "just so."

My little actress said she felt she was playing in a drawing-room comedy all the week. She showed me her gifts; a necklace, some lovely negligées, which she said she would willingly exchange for a dressing gown that would wash; these things would have to go to the best cleaners.

As I journey along these days, it interests me to see how people are cutting their stems. Some do it with a sigh, some with a scowl, some just cut and say nothing. I like these last best. Some people cut with a brave, patient smile. These I like least. We are slipping back to the days when we talked rather volubly about our pet economies.

* * *

In Great Britain during the war, when we had coupons for margarine and sugar and meat, our stems were cut for us with devastating quickness; and people did not seem to mind. Our cook's economy was beef bones; I once wrote an article on the career of a bone, from the time it arrived at our kitchen door, to the moment when, after having made soup three times, it hung in our garden for the two war-time-economy hens to pick at—a constant April Fool's Day for them—then burned in the kitchen range as a substitute for coals—April Fool for the cook. A German newspaper translated the article for the benefit of its readers, as showing what their foes were doing toward winning the war.

So here we are, stem cutting again; not to that extent, fortunately.

AGNES A. ADAMS (LADY ADAMS)

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Gambling and the Child

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have received several letters in connection with the anti-gambling crusade as a consequence of your publishing a letter of mine in your issue of July 21. My original letter described how an anti-gambling movement commenced in a small Cheshire village, how the work developed, and how I would be pleased to send particulars of the "crusaders' pledge" to readers who might be interested in starting a branch of the movement, if they wrote to me at the address given.

From the letters I have received from Monitor friends there is one point I should like to suggest to those interested in this subject. It is that they may find the best time to get the interest of boys and girls is perhaps a year or so before they begin to earn money for themselves. It is easier to instill the right before wrong habits have begun. (MISS) MARION P. WHISTON.

Langley, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, Eng.

Not Prohibition—But Liquor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article entitled "San Francisco Had Enough Saloons to Fill Sixty City Blocks," appearing in the Monitor of September 8, brought back to the writer many vivid memories of those fast and loose days, when, as a student at the University of California, it was quite the thing "to do San Francisco" over the week-ends. Several of the more prominent saloons were "headquarters" for the college boys, and at times it was hard to get liquor, the crowd was so great.

Liquor, yes, "real good government-tested liquor" was obtainable, and many a youth was sent reeling down Market Street to catch the last ferry, often missed, and spent the night wherever shelter could be found. In many instances promising lives were ruined by those early indulgences, terminating in disgrace for their families, as well as themselves. The same sad story could be told in numerous other cities in the "good old days" of the saloon.

The voters of the United States are today facing the question not of prohibition but liquor. The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment means the return of liquor. The wets say, "Liquor can be regulated." But that is an impossibility. It was tried for decades by all sorts of laws, city, county, state and federal, and proved an utter failure. Hence the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. Whether sold by the Government or by individuals, liquor is liquor!

Los Angeles, Calif. FIELDING J. STILSON.

"Hoover at Home"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial in the Monitor, "Hoover at Home," pays a glowing and deserved tribute to a man whose illustrious career will some day be chronicled by those who at present, as you aptly stated, have made only a "superficial appraisal" of him.

It seems there are many, when referring to the qualifications of President Hoover for the successful administration of the intricate problems of his high office, are prone to claim that he is not a "politician." It is sometimes difficult to discover whether this statement should be construed as a compliment or a detriment.

Even political opponents have admitted that Mr. Hoover is an "outstanding engineer," but whether he should be classified as a politician or an engineer, anybody who heard him deliver that marvelous speech of acceptance and listened with open minds must have been convinced beyond any question of doubt that there is a leader who spoke with authority, who has a plan, practical and workable, evolved from years of experience both national and international, whose entire public career has not the slightest vestige of the demagogue, but always the humanitarian.

If by November 8, when it becomes the patriotic duty of every voter to exercise his right of suffrage, his decision has not been definitely made as to which candidate is best qualified to demonstrate leadership in administering the affairs of state, or which party can supply the best remedy for the solution of our economic ills in perhaps the most epoch-making period of our national existence, then that individual should ponder well the following admonition of a famous writer, "Rather bear those ills we have than fly to others we know not of."

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